

LB2529

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Connecticut. Board of education.

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL DOCUMENT

No. 3 — 1904

(WHOLE NUMBER—243)

Laws Relating to Schools



1904

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1904

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NOTE

This compilation includes all sections of the General Statutes pertaining to public schools and the duties of school officers.

The Special Acts, under which several towns and districts are organized, are also given, pages 85-103.

At the margin of each section will be found the number of the same section in the General Statutes.

CONTENTS

	Page
Constitution	1
State Board of Education	3
Normal schools	6
Instruction, employment, and attendance of children	8
Duties of towns	13
Transfer of the obligations and property of school societies to towns	17
High schools	20
Evening schools	22
Schools at temporary homes	24
Town school officers	26
Supervision of schools	34
School districts	36
School district taxes	46
District committees	48
Consolidation of school districts	50
Teachers	56
School libraries and philosophical apparatus	59
Support of public schools	60
Town deposit fund	69
Public libraries	70
Elections and electors	73
Health, sanitation, and safety	76
Care and reformation of children	78
Temporary county homes	78
Connecticut school for boys	79
Industrial school for girls	80
Imbecile children	83
Crimes	83
Special Acts	85
Ansonia	85
Bridgeport	86
Derby	87
Manchester, ninth district	89
Naugatuck	90
New Haven	91
New London	94
Norwalk	95
Norwich, Falls district	95
Norwich, Greenville district	97
Orange, Union district	99
Waterbury	100

CONSTITUTION OF CONNECTICUT

[ARTICLE EIGHT]

Of Education

§ 1 The charter of Yale College, as modified by agreement with the corporation thereof, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, passed in May, 1792, is hereby confirmed.

§ 2 The fund, called the SCHOOL FUND, shall remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated to the support and encouragement of the public or common schools throughout the state, and for the equal benefit of all the people thereof. The value and amount of said fund shall, as soon as practicable, be ascertained in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe, published and recorded in the Comptroller's office; and no law shall ever be made authorizing said fund to be diverted to any other use than the encouragement and support of public or common schools, among the several school societies, as justice and equity shall require.

LAWS RELATING TO SCHOOLS

CHAPTER I

State Board of Education

General Statutes, Chapter 129, page 557

§ 1 The state board of education shall consist of seven members, of whom three shall constitute a quorum. The governor, lieutenant-governor, and the secretary of the state board of education shall be *ex officio* members of said board. The general assembly, on or before the first day of July, at each regular session, shall appoint two members of said board, one for the term of four years from the first of July of the year of his appointment and one for four years from the first of July of the year next after his appointment. Of the four members so appointed by the general assembly one shall be from each congressional district.¹

G S sec. 2111
1849 1865 1883
1884 1887
Rev 1888
§§2095 2097
1889 ch 125
1893 ch 177
1895 ch 227

How constituted

Vacancies arising during a regular session of the general assembly shall be filled by appointment by the general assembly. Vacancies not filled by the general assembly shall be filled by appointment by the governor and lieutenant-governor.

Vacancies

The board shall appoint a secretary, who shall perform such services as the board may prescribe,² and who shall be paid such salary as the board may determine.

Secretary

The board shall have power to hire necessary clerks, who shall assist the secretary and shall perform such duties as the board or the secretary shall prescribe.

Clerks

§ 2 The board shall have general supervision and control of the educational interests of the state;

G S sec 2112
1865 1883-1887
Rev 1888 §2096

May direct what books shall be used in all its schools, but shall not direct any book to be changed oftener than once in five years;³

¹ The members are paid their necessary expenses Gen Stat § 4811

² Powers and duties not enumerated in this chapter are

a to make to comptroller return of delinquent towns and forfeitures
§ 100

b to draw orders for library money § 200

c to furnish blanks and registers to private schools § 20

d to inspect registers of private schools § 20

e to inspect certificates of age § 24

³ §§ 97, 111

Duties

Shall prescribe the form of registers¹ to be kept in said schools and the form of blanks and inquiries for the returns² to be made by the various school boards and committees ;

Shall keep informed as to the condition and progress of the public schools in the state ;

And shall seek to improve the methods and promote the efficiency of teaching therein, by holding, at convenient places in the state, meetings of teachers and school officers, for the purpose of instructing in the best modes of administering, governing, and teaching public schools, and by such other means as they shall deem appropriate ; but the expenses incurred in such meetings shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars in any year.

Teachers' meetings

Said board shall, on or before the Monday after the first Wednesday in January in each year, submit to the governor a report containing a printed abstract of said returns, a detailed statement of the doings of the board, and an account of the condition of the public schools, of the amount and quality of instruction therein, and such other information as will apprise the general assembly of the true condition, progress, and needs of public education.³

Report

¹ Registers are supplied to public and private schools There is a special form for evening schools

Private schools must keep prescribed register § 20

For duties of teachers in connection with registers see § 199

² Returns to be made to state board of education see § 99

a reports of school visitors § 99

including names of teachers and committees § 110

b district reports by board of education § 61

reports of evening schools § 77

reports of private schools § 20

reports of eyesight tests § 5

number and names of children attending non-local high schools § 69

number and names of children conveyed to non-local high schools § 73

salaries of district superintendents § 117

average attendance in certain schools § 210

Blanks are supplied for all above returns and for reports of district committees to school visitors § 171

³ Other powers and duties of the board not enumerated in this chapter are to

a to enforce law relating to attendance at evening schools § 76

b enforce law relating to employment of children § 27

c appoint public library committee § 245

d order sanitary changes in schoolhouses § 264

e examine teachers for county homes and appoint acting visitor for said schools § 84

f relieve towns from maintaining evening schools § 79

g appoint agents to act as superintendents in certain towns § 119

h approve high schools in certain cases § 67 apply to comptroller for high school grant § 69

i examine incorporated high schools and academies § 70

j approve high schools to which children are conveyed § 71 apply to comptroller for conveyance grant § 73

§ 3 The duties of citizenship shall be taught in the public schools. The state board of education shall prepare and distribute to every school an outline of questions and suggestions relating to said subject, and said outline may be used in said schools. 1903 ch 96
Duties of citizenship

§ 4 The state board of education may, upon public examination in such branches and upon such terms as it may prescribe, grant a certificate of qualification to teach in any public school in the state, and may revoke the same. The certificate of qualification issued under this section shall be accepted by boards of school visitors, boards of education, and town school committees in lieu of any other examination.¹ *G S sec 2246*
1884
Rev 1888 § 2222
1895 ch 135
May grant certificates

§ 5 The state board of education shall prepare or cause to be prepared suitable test cards and blanks to be used in testing the eyesight of the pupils in public schools, and shall furnish the same, together with all necessary instructions for their use, free of expense, to every school in the state. The superintendent, principal, or teacher, in every school, during the fall term in the year 1904 and triennially thereafter, shall test the eyesight of all pupils under his charge according to the instructions furnished, and shall notify in writing the parent or guardian of every pupil who shall be found to have any defect of vision or disease of the eyes, with a brief statement of such defect or disease, and shall make written report of all such cases to the state board of education. *G S sec 2251*
1899 ch 104
1901 ch 40
Eyesight of children to be tested

§ 6 The board may appoint an agent to secure the observance of the laws relating to the instruction of children, and such agent shall make written report of his work to the secretary semiannually.² *G S sec 2113*
1883
Rev 1888 § 2098
Appointment of agent

§ 7 It shall be the duty of the state board of education, and the school visitors, boards of education, and town school committees to enforce §§ 23, 24, and 25, and for that purpose the state board of education may appoint agents, under its supervision and control, for terms of not more than one year, who shall be paid not to exceed five dollars a day for time actually employed and necessary expenses, and whose accounts shall be approved by said board and audited by the comptroller. The agents so appointed may be directed by said board to enforce the provisions of the law requiring the attend- *G S sec 4707*
1886 1887
Rev 1888 § 1755
1893 ch 227 § 6
Enforcement of child labor law

- k* approve superintendents in certain cases §§ 118 119
- l* apply to comptroller for state average attendance grant § 210
- m* make estimates Gen Stat §§ 62 63
- n* make reports Gen Stat §§ 183 187

¹ § 195: see §§ 66 104 179

² May inspect certificates of age § 24, and registers of private schools § 20, and if school accommodations are not supplied by towns appeal to selectmen § 47

ance of children at school¹ and to perform any duties necessary or proper for the due execution of the duties and powers of the board.²

§ 8 The state board of education shall keep an account of the money drawn and paid out for school libraries and philosophical apparatus pursuant to chapter xv, and the comptroller shall annually audit such account.³

§ 9 The board may expend such sum as may be necessary to perform the duties and execute the powers conferred upon it, and shall semiannually file with the comptroller a certified account of all state money received and expended during the preceding half year,⁴ which account shall be audited by the comptroller. All orders for drawing state money shall be signed by the secretary and countersigned by a duly authorized committee of the board.

§ 10 In all cases when a school in any district has been or shall be kept during a portion of the school year, but not according to law,⁵ or when for any other cause there has been or shall be a forfeiture of moneys accruing from the school fund or annual state appropriation that would otherwise have been paid to any town or school district, the secretary of the state board of education shall, on application from such town or school district, examine into the facts of the case, and decide, according to equity, on the right of the applicants to receive the money so forfeited; and if he decides in favor of such right, and so certifies to the comptroller, the same shall be paid as if no forfeiture had occurred.

§ 11 The secretary of the state board of education shall annually, in January, give to the comptroller, in writing, a list of the towns and districts which have incurred the forfeiture described in § 99, with the percentage of forfeiture in each case; and the comptroller, in making payment of school moneys aforesaid, shall deduct the amount of money which each town or district shall have forfeited under the provisions of said section.

Normal Schools

§ 12 The state board of education shall maintain normal schools as seminaries for training teachers in the art of instructing and governing in the public schools of this state, at

¹ Chap ii

² May inspect certificates of age § 24, and registers of private schools § 20, and if school accommodations are not supplied by towns appeal to selectmen § 47

³ page 59

⁴ The fiscal year ends September 30, Gen Stat § 182 ⁵ § 44

G S sec 2214,
1856 1867 1869
1883
Rev 1888 §2220
Account of
library grant

G S sec 2114,
1865 1883
Rev 1888 §2099

Expenditures

G S sec 2278
1849 1856
Rev 1888 §2245

Forfeitures may
be remitted

G S sec 2170
1882
Rev 1888 §2147

Forfeitures to
be reported

G S sec 2280
1849 1865 1872
1883 1884
Rev 1888 §2247
1889 ch 186
1893 ch 215

the places where such schools are legally established, and such sum as the state board of education may in each year deem necessary for their support, not exceeding eighty thousand dollars for the four normal schools now established, shall be annually paid therefor from the treasury of the state, on the order of said board; but the board shall not expend any money for a normal school hereafter established, until the town, city, or city school district, in which said school is situated shall have agreed in writing with said board to furnish, and shall have furnished, schools, in suitable and sufficient school buildings in connection with the training department in said school, the terms of said agreement to be satisfactory to said board; and every such town, city, or city school district is hereby empowered to make and execute such agreements.

§ 13 The number of pupils in each school shall be determined by the state board of education. Said board may make regulations governing the admission of candidates. To all pupils admitted to a normal school all its privileges, including tuition, shall be gratuitous; no persons, however, shall be entitled to these privileges until they have filed with said board a written declaration that their object in securing admission to such school is to become qualified to teach in public schools, and that they intend to teach in the public schools of this state.

§ 14 The school officers in each town shall annually, upon request, forward to said board the names of such persons as they can recommend as suitable persons in age, character, talents, and attainments, to be received as pupils in said schools.

§ 15 The state board of education shall expend the funds provided for the support of normal schools, appoint and remove their teachers, and make rules for their management; ¹ shall file semiannually with the comptroller, to be audited by him, a statement of the receipts and expenses on account of the normal schools, and shall annually make to the governor a report of the condition of those schools and the doings of said board in connection therewith.

§ 16 Said board may establish and maintain model schools under permanent teachers approved by it, in which the pupils of the normal schools shall have an opportunity to practice modes of instruction and discipline.

Maintenance

G S sec 2231

1849 1883 1885

Rev 1888 §2248

1889 ch 186 §2

Number and admission of students

G S sec 2232

1849 1865 1883

1885

Rev 1888 §2249

1889 ch 186 §3

Selection of students

G S sec 2233

1849 1865 1883

Rev 1888 §2250

1889 ch 186 §4

1897 ch 35

Expenditures accounts reports

G S sec 2234

1849 1883

Rev 1888 §2251

1889 ch 186 §5

Model schools

¹ See § 43

CHAPTER II

Attendance, Employment, and Instruction of Children

General Statutes, Chapter 130, page 558

§ 17 All parents and those who have care of children¹ shall bring them up in some lawful and honest employment, and instruct them or cause them to be instructed in reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, and United States history.²

Every parent or other person having control of a child over seven and under sixteen years³ of age shall cause such child to attend a public day school regularly during the hours and terms the public school in the district wherein such child resides is in session, or while the school is in session where provision for the instruction of such child is made according to law, unless the parent or person having control of such child can show that the child is elsewhere receiving regularly thorough instruction during said hours and terms in the studies taught in the public schools.⁴

Children over fourteen years of age shall not be subject to the requirements of this section while lawfully employed at labor at home or elsewhere; but this provision shall not permit such children to be irregular in attendance at school while they are enrolled as scholars, nor exempt any child who is enrolled as a member of a school from any rule concerning irregularity of attendance which has been enacted or may be enacted by the town school committee, board of school visitors, or board of education, having control of the school.⁵

§ 18 Each week's failure on the part of a person to comply with any provision of § 17 shall be a distinct offense, punishable with a fine not exceeding five dollars.

Said penalty shall not be incurred when it appears that the child is destitute of clothing suitable for attending school, and the parent or person having control of such child is unable to provide such clothing, or its mental or physical condition is such as to render its instruction inexpedient or impracticable.

All offenses concerning the same child shall be charged in separate counts in one complaint. When a complaint contains more than one count the court may give sentence on one or more counts and suspend sentence on the remaining counts.

If at the end of twelve weeks from the date of the sentence it shall appear that the child concerned has attended school

¹ Words "those who have the care of children" equivalent to parents or guardians 59 Conn 489

Statute to receive a liberal construction 59 Conn 492

² See §§ 38 42 43 ³ §§ 108 202 205 ⁴ § 20 ⁵ § 97 See § 19

G S sec 2116
1650 1813 1821
1849 1872 1882
1885 1887
Rev 1888 §2102
1895 ch 134
1899 ch 19

Duties of
parents and
guardians

G S sec 2117
1882 1885 1887
Rev 1888 §2103

Penalty

Excuses

Complaint

Procedure

regularly during that time judgment on such remaining counts shall not be executed.

§ 19 Whenever the school visitors, town school committee, or board of education of any town or district shall by vote decide that a child over fourteen and under sixteen years of age has not schooling sufficient to warrant his leaving school to be employed, and shall so notify the parent or guardian of said child in writing, the parent or guardian of said child shall cause him to attend school regularly during the days and hours that the public school in the district in which said parent or guardian resides is in session, and until the parent or guardian of said child has obtained from said board of school visitors, town school committee, or board of education a leaving certificate stating that the education of said child is satisfactory to said visitors, town school committee, or board of education; *provided*, that said parent or guardian shall not be required to cause his child to attend school after the child is sixteen years of age. Each week's failure on the part of a person to comply with the provisions of this section shall be a distinct offense, punishable with a fine not exceeding five dollars, and the provisions of section 18 shall be applicable to all proceedings under this section.

1903 ch 29

Leaving certificates

§ 20 Attendance of children at a school other than a public school shall not be regarded as compliance with the laws of the state requiring parents and other persons having control of children to cause them to attend school, unless the teachers or persons having control of such school shall keep a register of attendance in the form and manner prescribed by the state board of education for the public schools,¹ which register shall at all times during school hours be open to the inspection of the secretary and agents of the state board of education,² and shall make such reports and returns concerning the school under their charge to the secretary of the state board of education as are required from the school visitors concerning the public schools,³ except that no report concerning expenses shall be required. The secretary of the state board of education shall furnish to the teachers or persons having charge of any school, on their request, such registers and blanks for returns as may be necessary for compliance with the provisions of this section.

G S sec 2118
1887
Rev 1888 §2104
Attendance at
private schools

§ 21 Every person who shall employ a child under fourteen years of age during the hours while the school which such child should attend is in session, and every person who shall authorize or permit on premises under his control any such

G S sec 2119
1842 1869 1871
1882 1885
Rev 1888 §2105
1899 ch 41

¹ § 2 ² §§ 6 7 ³ § 2

Employment of
children under
fourteen

G S sec 2120

1882 1885
Rev 1888 §2107
1901 ch 110

Penalty

G S sec 4704

1886
Rev 1888 §1753
1895 ch 118 §1
Employment of
children under
fourteen

G S sec 4705

1886
Rev 1888 §1754
1895 ch 118
1901 ch 110 §§1
2 3

Certificate of
age of child

child to be so employed, shall be fined not more than twenty dollars for every week in which such child is so employed.

§ 22 Every parent or other person, having control of a child, who shall make any false statement concerning the age of such child with intent to deceive the town clerk or registrar of births, marriages, and deaths of any town, or the teacher of any school, or shall instruct a child to make any such false statement, shall be fined not more than twenty dollars.¹

§ 23 No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any mechanical, mercantile, or manufacturing establishment.

§ 24 Every person or corporation employing a child under sixteen years of age in any mechanical, mercantile, or manufacturing establishment shall obtain a certificate showing that the child is over fourteen years of age. Such certificate shall be signed by the registrar of births, marriages, and deaths or by the town clerk of the town where there is a public record of the birth of the child, or by a teacher of the school which the child last attended, or by the person having custody of the register of said school.²

If the child was not born in the United States and has not attended school in this state, one of the parents or the guardian of the child shall have the date of the birth of the child recorded by the registrar of births, marriages, and deaths, or by the town clerk, where such parent or guardian resides. When applying for a record of the date of birth the parent or guardian shall state under oath to said registrar or town clerk the date and place of birth of the child, and said registrar or town clerk shall demand of the parent or guardian any family record, passport, or other paper showing the age of the child.

Every employer or other person having control of any establishment or premises where children under sixteen years of age are employed, who shall neglect to keep on file the certificates described in this section or to show the same, with a list of the names of such children so employed, to the secretary or an agent of the state board of education, or to an agent of the board of school visitors, town school committee, or board of education, as the case may be, of the town in which the establishment or premises are located, when demanded during the usual business hours, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

The fee for recording the birth of a child shall be fifteen cents, to be paid by the parent or guardian of the child. For a certificate of the record the fee shall be fifteen cents.

¹ § 24 ² §§ 22 25

§ 25 If a child who has not attended school in this state was born in the United States, but no record of the date of birth can be obtained, or if the record of the date of birth of a child on a school register in one year is inconsistent with the record in another year, or if a child has not attended school in this state at least one term of twelve weeks, the state board of education may investigate, and, if it appears that the child is over fourteen years of age, may grant a certificate accordingly, and this certificate may be accepted as evidence of age in lieu of the certificate prescribed in section 24. When the parent or guardian applies for a certificate under the provisions of this section, he shall state under oath to the secretary or to an agent of the state board of education the date and place of birth, and shall exhibit upon request any family records or other papers showing the age of the child.

1903 ch 75

Certificates of age

§ 26 Every person acting for himself, or as agent of a mechanical, mercantile, or manufacturing establishment, who shall employ, authorize, or permit to be employed in such establishment any child, in violation of any provision of § 23 or § 24, shall be fined not more than sixty dollars, and every week of such illegal employment shall be a distinct offense; *provided*, that no person shall be punished under this section for the employment of any child, when at the time of such employment the employer shall obtain, and thereafter during such employment keep on file, the certificate provided for in § 24.

G S sec 4706
1886
Rev 1888
§§1754 2107
1895 ch 118 §2
1901 ch 110
§§4 5
See §2120

Penalty

§ 27 It shall be the duty of the state board of education, and the school visitors, boards of education, and town school committees to enforce §§ 23, 24, and 25, and for that purpose the state board of education may appoint agents, under its supervision and control, for terms of not more than one year, who shall be paid not to exceed five dollars a day for time actually employed and necessary expenses, and whose accounts shall be approved by said board and audited by the comptroller. The agents so appointed may be directed by said board to enforce the provisions of the law requiring the attendance¹ of children at school and to perform any duties necessary or proper for the due execution of the duties and powers of the board.

G S sec 4707
1886 1887
Rev 1888 §1755
1893 ch 227 §6

Enforcement of three preceding sections

§ 28 The school visitors or the town school committee in every town shall, once or more in every year, examine into the situation of the children employed in all manufacturing establishments, and ascertain whether all the provisions of this chapter are duly observed, and report all violations thereof to the proper prosecuting authority.

G S sec 2121
1842
Rev 1888 §2108

Report of violations of law

¹ §§ 17-22

G S sec 2122
1865
Rev 1888 §2110

By-laws concern-
ing truants

§ 29 Each city and town may make regulations concerning habitual truants from school and children between the ages of seven and sixteen years¹ wandering about its streets or public places, having no lawful occupation, nor attending school, and growing up in ignorance; and may make such by-laws, respecting such children, as shall conduce to their welfare and to public order, imposing penalties, not exceeding twenty dollars for any one breach thereof.

G S sec 2123
1865
Rev 1888 §2111

Truant officers

§ 30 Every town, and the mayor and aldermen of every city, having such by-laws, shall annually appoint three or more persons, who alone shall be authorized to prosecute for violations thereof. All warrants issued upon such prosecutions shall be returnable before any justice of the peace, or judge of the city or police court of the town or city.

G S sec 2124
1869 1877
Rev 1888 §2112
1899 ch 19

Arrest of
truants

§ 31 The police in any city, and bailiffs, constables, sheriffs, and deputy sheriffs in their respective precincts, shall arrest all boys between seven and sixteen years of age, who habitually wander or loiter about the streets or public places, or anywhere beyond the proper control of their parents or guardians, during the usual school hours of the school term; and may stop any boy under sixteen years of age, during such hours, and ascertain whether he is a truant from school; and if he be, shall send him to such school.

G S sec 2125
1869 1872 1877
Rev 1888 §2113
1903 ch 92 §2
1901 ch 56

Truants com-
mitted to school
for boys

§ 32 Every boy arrested three times or more under the provisions of § 31 shall be taken before the judge of the criminal or police court, or a justice of the peace in the city, borough, or town where such arrest is made; and if it shall appear that such boy has no lawful occupation, or is not attending school, or is growing up in habits of idleness or immorality, or is an habitual truant, he may be committed to any institution of instruction or correction, or house of reformation in said city, borough, or town, for not more than three years, or, if such boy be not less than ten years of age, with the approval of the selectmen, to the Connecticut school for boys.

G S sec 2126
1877
Rev 1888 §2114

Fees for arrest-
ing truants

§ 33 Officers other than policemen of cities shall receive for making the arrests required by §§ 31 and 32 such fees, not exceeding the fees allowed by law for making other arrests, as may be allowed by the selectmen of the town in which such arrests are made; but unless a warrant was issued by a judge of the criminal or police court, or by a justice of the peace, the officer shall, before receiving his fees, present to the selectmen of the town a written statement showing the name of each boy arrested, the day on which the arrest was made, and if the boy

¹ §§ 274 281

was returned to school the name or number of the school to which he was so returned.

§ 34 In all cases arising under the provisions of §§ 31, 32, or 33, a proper warrant shall be issued by the judge of the criminal court of the city, or by a justice of the peace in the borough or town, where such arrest is made; and the father, if living, or if not, the mother or guardian of such boy, shall be notified, if such parent or guardian can be found, of the day and time of hearing. The fees of the judge or justice shall be two dollars for such hearing; and all expenses shall be paid by the city, borough, or town in and for which he exercised such jurisdiction.

G S sec 2127
1869
Rev 1888 §2115

Warrant and
hearing

§ 35 After the hearing in any such case such judge or justice of the peace may, at his discretion, indefinitely suspend judgment.

G S sec 2128
1869
Rev 1888 §2116
Judgment may
be suspended

§ 36 Upon the request of the parent or guardian of any girl between seven and sixteen years of age, a warrant may be issued for her arrest in the manner and on the conditions provided in the preceding sections with respect to boys; and thereupon the same proceedings may be had as are above provided, except that said girl may be committed to the Connecticut industrial school for girls.¹

G S sec 2129
1869 1876
Rev 1888 §2117
1899 ch 19

Vagrant girls
committed to
industrial
school

§ 37 The selectmen of any town may appoint committees of school districts and janitors of school buildings, and other persons on nomination by the school visitors of the town or board of education of an incorporated school district, special constables. Said constables shall have power in the town in which they reside, and in adjoining towns when offenders have escaped thither, to arrest for truancy and other causes named in § 31, and for disturbance of schools and school meetings, and damage to school property, and to serve criminal process in all such cases.

G S sec 1840
1882
Rev 1888 §70

School commit-
tees and janitors
as special con-
stables

CHAPTER III

Duties of Towns

General Statutes Chapter 131 page 561

§ 38 Public schools shall be maintained for at least thirty-six weeks in each year in every town and school district.

G S sec 2130
1868 1870 1884
Rev 1888 §2118
1889 ch 6
1895 ch 119
1897 ch 101
1899 ch 54 §1

No town shall receive any money from the state treasury for any district unless the school therein has been kept during the time herein required; but no school need be maintained in any district in which the average attendance² at the school in

Number of
weeks of school

¹ § 281

² Method of obtaining average attendance is prescribed in register

said district during the preceding year, ending the fourteenth day of July,¹ was less than eight.²

Studies

In said schools shall be taught, by teachers found duly qualified,³ reading, spelling, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, and United States history, and such other studies, including elementary science and training in manual arts, as may be prescribed by the board of school visitors, or town school committee.

Age of admission

The public schools of every town and district shall be open to children over five years of age without discrimination on account of race or color,⁴ but school visitors, town school committees, and boards of education, may, by vote at a meeting duly called, admit to any school children over four years of age.

G S sec 2131

1886
Rev 1888 §2120
1899 ch 54 §2
Kindergartens

§ 39 Any town or school district may establish and maintain kindergartens which shall be open to children over three years of age.

G S sec 2213

Who may
employ teachers

§ 40 Any town, unless otherwise provided, may direct the school visitors to employ the teachers for all public schools of the town for such terms of the schools as it may specify.⁵

1903 ch 96

Duties of
citizenship

§ 41 The duties of citizenship shall be taught in the public schools. The state board of education shall prepare and distribute to every school an outline of questions and suggestions relating to said subject, and said outline may be used in said schools.

G S sec 2134

1884
Rev 1888 §2123

Instruction in music

§ 42 Any town, at its annual meeting, may direct its school visitors or town school committee to employ one or more teachers to give instruction in the rudiments and principles of vocal and instrumental music in its several schools, and the salary of such teachers shall be paid by such town.

G S sec 2162

1886
Rev 1888
§§2100 2141
1893 ch 157
1901 ch 81

Effects of alcohol and narcotics to be taught

§ 43 Hygiene, including the effects of alcohol and narcotics on health and character, shall be taught as a regular branch of study to pupils above the third grade in public schools; and, in grades above the fifth, text-books treating of the effects of alcohol and narcotics on the human system shall be used. This section shall apply to classes in ungraded schools corresponding to the grades designated herein, but shall not include high schools. Normal and teachers' training schools shall give instruction on the subjects prescribed in this section and concerning the best method of teaching the same.⁶

G S sec 2163

Rev 1888 §2100
1893 ch 157
1901 ch 81 §6

§ 44 Whenever the comptroller shall be satisfied that any town or district has failed to comply with the requirements of

¹ § 216 ² §§ 47 223 ³ §§ 59 66 104 179

⁴ A child is entitled to school privileges in a district if he is residing there
59 Conn 491 See §§ 17 202 ⁵ § 123 ⁶ § 194

§ 43, he may withhold from such town or district the whole or any part of the school dividend.¹

Comptroller
may withhold
school money

§ 45 Any town at its annual meeting may direct the school visitors, town school committee, or board of education to purchase, at the expense of said town, the text-books and other school supplies used in the public schools of said town, and said text-books and supplies shall be loaned to the pupils of said public schools free of charge, subject to such rules and regulations as the school visitors, town school committee, or board of education may prescribe.

G S sec 2135
1867 1886
Rev 1888 §2124
1889 ch 17

Text-books
and supplies

§ 46 Whenever an acting school visitor shall find that any pupils in the public schools are not supplied with the prescribed text-books, and in the opinion of said acting school visitor the parents of the pupils are unable to buy the required books,² the said acting visitor shall purchase the said books, and shall certify the cost of the same to the selectmen, or the town school committee, as the case may be, who shall draw an order on the town treasurer for the payment of the bill.

G S sec 2136
1897 ch 27

Text-books to
be provided by
town

§ 47 Every town in which a school has been discontinued³ shall furnish, whenever necessary, by transportation or otherwise, school accommodations so that every child over seven and under sixteen years of age can attend school as required in section 17. If any town refuses or neglects to furnish such accommodations, the parent or guardian of any child who is deprived of schooling, or any agent or officer whose duty it is to compel the observance of the laws concerning attendance at school, may, in writing, request a hearing by the town school committee, board of school visitors, or board of education, as the case may be, and said officers shall give such person a hearing within ten days after receipt of his written request therefor, and shall make a finding within ten days after said hearing.

1903 ch 210 §1

School
accommodation
must be
furnished

§ 48 Any parent, guardian, or officer aggrieved by said finding may take an appeal therefrom to the board of selectmen, which shall give a public hearing in the town in which the cause of complaint arises. If it appears that any child is illegally or unreasonably deprived of schooling, said board shall require the proper school officer to make arrangements to enable the parent or guardian to comply with the provisions of section 17.

Hearing

1903 ch 210 §2
Appeal

§ 49 Except as provided in § 179 the selectmen shall have the management of any property pertaining to schools and belonging to the town; shall lodge with the treasurer all bonds, leases, notes, and other securities, which have not been, or shall not be, intrusted to others by the grantor, the general assembly,

G S sec 2138
1856 1867
Rev 1888 §2126

Duties of
selectmen

¹ § 10 ² §§ 97 170 ³ §§ 38 223

or the town; shall pay to the treasurer all money which they may collect and receive for the use of schools. They shall cause the boundary lines of school districts to be entered on the records of the town, designate the time, place, and object of holding the first meeting in a new district, and shall perform all other lawful acts required of them by the town, or necessary to carry into full effect the powers of towns with regard to schools.¹

G S sec 1433
1886
Rev 1888 §1756
1899 ch 14
Arbor and
bird day

§ 50 The governor shall annually, in the spring, designate by official proclamation an arbor and bird day, to be observed in the schools, and in such other way as shall be indicated in such proclamation.

G S sec 2139
1893 ch 203 §1
Flags for
schoolhouses

§ 51 The selectmen shall provide every schoolhouse in which a school is maintained within their respective towns with a United States flag of silk or bunting, not less than four feet in length, and a suitable flagstaff, or other arrangement whereby such flag may be displayed on the schoolhouse grounds every school day when the weather will permit, and on the inside of the schoolhouse on other school days, and renew such flag and apparatus when necessary.

G S sec 2140
1893 ch 203 §2
Flag-day
exercises

§ 52 Suitable exercises, having reference to the adoption of the national flag, shall be had on the fourteenth day of June in each year, or, in case that day shall not be a school day, on the school day preceding, or on such other days as the school visitors, board of education, or town school committee may prescribe.

G S sec 2141
1897 ch 99

Penalty for
selectmen
neglecting to
provide flag

§ 53 If any board of selectmen shall wilfully refuse or neglect to provide the flag or apparatus required by § 51, or to renew such flag or apparatus, when necessary, for a period of thirty days after the reception by them of written notice signed by a school visitor, a member of the town school committee or board of education, or a resident of the school district in which the said school is located, that said schoolhouse is not provided with such flag or apparatus, or that such flag or apparatus should be renewed, each of such board of selectmen who has so received notice shall be fined not more than ten dollars.

G S sec 2137
1856
Rev 1888 §2125

School fund
treasurer

§ 54 Every town holding any permanent funds received from any school society or district shall annually elect, by ballot, a school fund treasurer, who shall have charge of such funds, keep a separate account of the same, and give bonds, with surety to the satisfaction of the selectmen, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.²

G S sec 1795
1831 1832 1865
1885
Rev 1888 §33
1901 ch 10

§ 55 The warning of every town meeting, annual or special, and of every meeting of a city, borough, school society, school district, or other public community, or of an ecclesiastical

¹ §§ 124 125 ² § 87

society, or of proprietors of common fields, shall specify the objects for which such meeting is to be held. A printed or written warning of any town meeting, signed by the selectmen, or a majority of them, and set upon the signposts in the town, or printed in a newspaper published in said town, at least five days previous to holding the meeting, including the day that notice is given, but not including the day of holding said meeting, shall be sufficient notice thereof, except in those towns where such warning is directed by special charter provision to be otherwise given; but any town may, at an annual meeting, designate any other place or places, in addition to the signposts, at which such warnings shall be set up, and the selectmen shall, on or before the day of such meeting, cause a copy of every such warning to be left with the town clerk, who shall record the same.¹

Warnings of
town city
borough and
other meetings

CHAPTER IV

Transfer of the Property and Obligations of School Societies to Towns

General Statutes, Chapter 133, page 565

§ 56 All debts, obligations, or pecuniary trusts, of any school society, heretofore existing, which pertain to schools,

G S sec 2151
1836
Rev 1888 §2127

¹ Both warning and notice are requisite for legal meeting. 4 Day 62; 5 Conn 391; 37 Conn 392; 44 Conn 157; 52 Conn 483; 58 Conn 488; 60 Conn 165.

Warning is to be affirmatively proved. 8 Conn 247. Town clerk's record that meeting was legally warned is *prima facie* evidence thereof. 25 Conn 555.

The hour of meeting presumed to be a proper hour. 13 Conn 227.

The notice should fairly state the purpose of meeting. 13 Conn 227; 15 Conn 327; 36 Conn 83; 53 Conn 577; 58 Conn 488.

The town may act within the limits of the warning. 55 Conn 245.

The statute prescribed method of notice, while by its vote the society prescribed more general notice.

Held that the society vote was merely directory. 15 Conn 327.

A validating act of the general assembly cures all defects incident to the act validated. 52 Conn 45.

Town has no inherent legal powers. 32 Conn 47.

The warning needs no address, but addressed "to the inhabitants" is valid. 32 Conn 47.

Clerk's certificate imports verity only as to matters of lawful consideration. 44 Conn 158; 51 Conn 22.

Five days before the meeting, means five days before the day of meeting. 51 Conn 22.

A meeting illegally warned voted a guarantee; a subsequent legal meeting voted "to let conditions of former vote remain as they now stand."

Held not to be a ratification. 51 Conn 22.

The town is not stopped by erroneous record of town clerk, as against one acting under it. 51 Conn 22.

Meeting voted to adjourn "to Wednesday evening"; *held* to mean the next Wednesday. 52 Conn 45.

Town may by acquiescence ratify unauthorized act of selectmen. 59 Conn 447.

Debts of school societies; liability of towns;

G S sec 2152
1856 1860
Rev 1888 §2128
Records of school societies

shall remain in force against the town or towns in which such society was situated.

§ 57 The records of school societies shall be deposited and forever kept with the records of the towns in which such societies were situated; and where any school society lay within the limits of two or more towns, with the records of the town in which the greater part of its territory lay; and said records, whether they appear to have been made at a meeting held in pursuance of a warning or otherwise, or whether informal or otherwise, provided the same can be clearly understood, are validated and confirmed.¹

G S sec 2153
1856
Rev 1888 §2129

Property of school societies

§ 58 All property heretofore held for school purposes by school societies shall vest in the towns in which such societies were situated, to be held by such towns for the same purposes. Where there were two or more school societies in a town, any of which had a permanent fund for the support of schools, such fund shall be held in trust by said town, for the support of schools for the inhabitants of the territory formerly embraced within such society; and where any school society lay within the limits of two or more towns, and had any permanent fund, it shall be divided between such towns, and each shall hold its portion in trust for the support of schools for the inhabitants of that portion of such society lying within its limits; and the indebtedness of any such society shall be apportioned in the same manner between said towns. Such distribution or apportionment shall be made by the selectmen of said towns and if they cannot agree, then upon application of the selectmen of either town, and notice to the other, by a committee of three disinterested persons appointed by the superior court in the county in which either town is situated, who shall report to said court, which report, when accepted, shall be final; and such agreement or report shall be recorded upon the records of each town.²

G S sec 2154
1856 1857 1878
Rev 1888 §2130
1889 ch 47 §3

Boards of education; powers and duties

§ 59 School societies heretofore organized under the act of 1855, entitled "An act in addition to and in alteration of an act concerning education," which are not coextensive with the towns in which they are situated, shall be and remain school districts of said towns, with all the powers and duties of school districts, as specified in this title;³

Except that each shall annually choose on the third Monday of September, instead of a district committee, a board of education consisting of six or nine persons, who shall be chosen by ballot, one-third to be chosen each year, to serve for three years

¹ Effect of statute illustrated. 55 Conn 144

² Property held in trust by bequest not affected by the statute. 39 Conn 63.

³ Chapter x page 36

and until others are elected in their places. That number of persons sufficient to fill the board who have the highest number of votes shall be elected.

Said board shall have all the powers and be subject to all the duties of district committees,¹ and shall also have the general superintendence of the public schools in the district and the management of its property ;

Shall lodge all bonds, leases, notes, and other securities, with the treasurer of said district, unless the same have been intrusted to others by the grantors, or the general assembly ;

Pay into the treasury of the district all moneys which they may receive for the support of schools ;

Determine the number and qualifications of the scholars to be admitted into each school ;

Supply the requisite number of qualified teachers ;²

Ascertain annually, during the first two weeks of September, the expense of maintaining the schools under their superintendence during the year ending the fourteenth day of the previous July,³ and report the same, with the amount of moneys received towards the payment thereof, to the district, at a meeting to be held on the third Monday of September in each year ; shall, at the same time, make a full report of their doings, and the condition of such schools, and all important matters concerning the same ;

And shall perform all lawful acts required of them by the district, or necessary to carry into effect the powers and duties herein defined.

All existing school societies, in which school districts have been or may be abolished, may avail themselves of the privileges specified in this section.⁴

Special laws relating to particular societies or districts shall not be affected by this section.⁵

§ 60 The property of the school societies specified in § 59 shall not be affected by the provisions of this title.

G S sec 2155
1856
Rev 1888 §2131
Property not
affected by this
title

§ 61 The board of education, appointed by any school district organized under the provisions of § 59, shall, within said district, possess all the powers and be subject to all the duties of school visitors in the several towns ;⁶

G S sec 2156
1858
Rev 1888 §2132

¹ Chapter xii page 49 ² §§ 38 105 ³ 216

⁴ Districts which availed themselves of the provisions of this chapter were city district of New Haven (see page 91), Westville district of New Haven, Middletown city district, Norwich central district, Norwich town street district, Norwich Falls district (see page 95), Waterbury city district (see page 100), for Orange union district (see page 99). New Haven, Waterbury, and Norwich falls districts are now managed under special charters

⁵ See chapter xxiii page 85 ⁶ Chapter viii page 26

Powers of board
of education

Shall make their annual report to the secretary of the state board of education, and send their returns and certificates directly to the comptroller ;

May appoint an acting school visitor in said district, who shall possess, within said district, all the powers and be subject to all the duties of similar officers appointed by school visitors.¹ The authority of the board of school visitors of the town in which said district is situated shall extend only to the remaining portion of said town ; and their returns and certificates shall include only the children of such remaining portion.

GS sec 2157
1858
Rev 1888 §2133

Apportionment
of public money

§ 62 The comptroller, on application of the board of education of such district, shall draw an order on the treasurer in favor of such district for the proportionate amount to which such district may be entitled of all moneys appropriated by law for the benefit, support, and encouragement of public schools, as is provided in respect to towns ;² and the town in which said district is situated shall be entitled to receive only its proportionate amount of such public money for the children in the remaining portion of said town.

GS sec 2158
1885
Rev 1888 §2134

Procedure in
electing boards
of education

§ 63 In every school district in which a board of education is required by law to be elected by ballot, the ballot boxes shall be open for the reception of votes, in districts having less than four hundred voters, three hours and not longer ; in districts having over four hundred and less than one thousand voters, five hours and not longer ; and no box for the reception of ballots shall remain open later than half past eight in the afternoon of the day of such election.

CHAPTER V

High Schools

General Statutes, Chapter 138, page 582

GS sec 2236
1866
Rev 1888 §2215
See §§2130 2145

May be estab-
lished by towns

§ 64 Any town may establish and maintain a high school within its limits, and for such purposes purchase, receive, hold, and convey any property, build and repair schoolhouses, lay taxes, and make contracts and adopt regulations for the management of such school.³

GS sec 2237
1861
Rev 1888 §2216
1889 ch 131
1893 chs 123
152
Committee how
chosen

§ 65 Any town which is not a consolidated district may choose by ballot at its annual town meeting a committee⁴ of three, four, or five residents of the town, who shall have all such powers and be subject to such duties in relation to such schools as are by law imposed upon district committees in relation to district schools.⁵ If the number to be chosen is three or four,

¹ § 101 ² § 207

³ For organization of Norwalk High School see page 95

⁴ § 87 ⁵ Chapter xii page 49 May employ and dismiss teachers § 105

no person shall vote for more than two; if five, for not more than three. The number of persons sufficient to fill the committee who have the highest number of votes shall be elected. In case of a tie that person whose name stands first or highest on the greatest number of ballots shall be elected.

§ 66 When any town shall maintain any such high school, the board of school visitors or town school committee, as the case may be, shall prescribe rules for the admission of scholars, and for their studies, books, and classification;

G S sec 2238
1856 1861
Rev 1888 §2217
1889 ch 181
1893 chs 128
152

Examine all candidates for teachers in such school and give to those of satisfactory moral character, literary attainments, and ability to teach, a certificate stating what branches they are found capable of teaching;

Duties of town
school com-
mittee and
school visitors

Visit such school at least twice during each term;

May revoke the certificate of any teacher, at any time, for the causes provided in § 194.

In towns having no town school committee the school visitors may appoint a high school committee whenever the town fails to elect one; and such committee, so appointed, shall have the same powers and duties as if appointed by the town.¹

§ 67 Any town in which a high school is not maintained shall pay the whole or any part of the tuition fee of any child who resides with his parents or guardian in said town, and who, with the written consent of the school visitors, or town school committee, attends a high school in another town, *provided* that the high school shall be approved by the state board of education. Such tuition fees shall be paid annually by the town treasurer upon the order of the chairman of the board of school visitors or town school committee.

G S sec 2239
1897 ch 249 §1

Tuition, when
paid by town

§ 68 Every town shall annually in July receive from the treasurer of the state an amount equal to two-thirds of the aggregate of the sums which have been actually paid by the town for tuition fees under the provisions of § 67; *provided* that not more than thirty dollars shall be paid by the state for each scholar attending from any town.

G S sec 2240
1897 ch 249 §2
1899 ch 71
1901 ch 36

Reimbursement
in part by state

§ 69 The number and names of the children so attending high schools in towns other than those in which they reside, and the high schools which they have attended, shall, on or before the first day of July in each year, be certified under oath by an acting school visitor of the town in which the pupils reside to the state board of education.² The comptroller shall, on application of said board, draw an order on the treasurer in favor of the town for the amount provided in § 68.

G S sec 2241
1897 ch 249 §3

Number and
names of chil-
dren to be re-
ported

¹ §§ 65 87 ² Blanks are furnished by state board of education; see note § 2

1903 ch 187
Incorporated
and endowed
high schools
may be approved
by state board
of education

§ 70 The state board of education may examine any incorporated or endowed high school or academy in this state, and, if it appears that said school or academy has a satisfactory high school course of study and sufficient equipment for high school instruction, said board shall approve said school or academy under the provisions of this chapter, and any town in which a high school or academy is not maintained shall pay the whole or a part of the tuition fee of scholars attending such school or academy, and such town shall be reimbursed therefor by the state under the terms and conditions of this chapter.

1903 ch 182 §1

Cost of transportation must be paid by town

§ 71 Any town in which a high school is not maintained shall pay the reasonable and necessary cost of railway or other transportation of any child who resides with his parents or guardian in said town and who, with the written consent of the school visitors or town school committee, attends a high school in another town; *provided*, that such high school be approved by the state board of education. Such necessary and reasonable cost of railway or other transportation shall be paid annually by the town treasurer upon the order of the chairman of the board of school visitors or town school committee.

1903 ch 182 §2

Town reimbursed in part

§ 72 Every town shall, annually, in July, receive from the treasurer of the state an amount equal to one-half of the aggregate of the sums which have actually been paid by the town for transportation under the provisions of § 71; *provided*, that not more than twenty dollars shall be paid by the state for each scholar conveyed.

1903 ch 182 §3

Report to state board of education

§ 73 The number and names of the children so conveyed to high schools in towns other than those in which they reside, the names of the high schools which they have attended, and the amount paid by the town for the conveyance of each child shall, on or before the first day of July in each year, be certified to the state board of education by an acting school visitor, under oath, of the town in which the children reside. On application of said board the comptroller shall draw an order on the treasurer of the state in favor of the town for the amount provided in § 72.

Order

CHAPTER VI Evening Schools

G S sec 214.5
1885
Rev 1888 §2119
1893 ch 227
1895 ch 210 §1
1903 ch 135

§ 74 Every town and school district having ten thousand or more inhabitants shall establish and maintain evening schools for the instruction of persons over fourteen years of age, in such branches as the proper school authorities of the town or

¹ See note § 2

district shall prescribe ;¹ and on petition of at least twenty persons over fourteen years of age for instruction in any one study usually taught in a high school, which persons are, in the opinion of the board of school visitors, town school committee, or board of education, competent to pursue high school studies, said town or district shall provide for such instruction ; but this section shall not apply to a district located in a town which maintains such schools.

Evening school
in larger towns

§ 75 Boards of school visitors, town school committees, or boards of education, as the case may be, shall provide rooms, examine, employ, and pay, the teachers, and shall have all the powers and duties in relation to evening schools that are by law conferred on them in connection with day schools.

G S sec 2146
1885
Rev 1888 §2138
1893 ch 227 1895
ch 210 §2
Management of
evening schools

§ 76 No person over fourteen and under sixteen years of age, who cannot read and write, shall be employed in, any town where public evening schools are established unless he can produce every school month of twenty days a certificate from the teacher of an evening school showing that he has attended such school eighteen consecutive evenings in the current school month, and is a regular attendant. Every person who shall employ a child contrary to the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, and the state board of education shall enforce the provisions of this section as provided in § 27.

G S sec 2147
1893 ch 227
1895 ch 210 §3
Employment of
child not attend-
ing evening
school; penalty

§ 77 The board of school visitors, or town school committee, as the case may be, of any town or the board of education in any district, wherein such evening schools are established and maintained, shall annually, on the first Monday in July, certify to the comptroller the average number of scholars attending such schools within the current school year, and the comptroller shall thereupon draw his order on the treasurer of the state in favor of such board of education, board of school visitors, or town school committee, for the use of such schools, in the sum of two dollars and a quarter for each scholar included in the number so certified, and the treasurer shall pay the same upon presentation. No money shall be paid under the provisions of this section unless such evening schools have been maintained for at least seventy-five sessions in each school year, nor until the board of school visitors, board of education, or town school committee has reported to the state board of education concerning the condition and progress of said schools.²

G S sec 2148
1885
Rev 1888
§§2139, 2140
1893 ch 227
1895 ch 210 §4

Public money
for evening
schools

§ 78 Any town of less than ten thousand inhabitants may, at its annual town meeting, or at a meeting warned for that

G S sec 2149
1885
Rev 1888 §2119
1893 ch 227
1895 ch 210 §6

¹ § 38 ² Blanks are furnished : see note § 2

Establishment
of evening
schools in
smaller towns

G S sec 2150
1895 ch 210, §5

When towns
may be relieved
from establish-
ing

purpose, vote to establish evening schools under the provisions of §§ 74, 75, and 77.

§ 79 If any board of school visitors, board of education, or town school committee, shall deem it inexpedient or impracticable to establish a school under the provisions of this chapter and shall, on or before the fifteenth of October in any year, apply in writing to the state board of education to be relieved from the provisions of this chapter, and if said board shall, upon investigation, find the application to be reasonable, and shall so state in writing, the town or district so applying by its board of visitors, board of education, or town school committee, shall not be subject to the provisions of § 74 until the beginning of the school year following the date of the application.

CHAPTER VII

Schools at Temporary Homes

General Statutes, Chapter 168, page 717

G S sec 2800
1886
Rev 1888 §3663
Extra expense
of town or dis-
trict paid by
county

G S sec 2801,
1886
Rev 1888 §3664

Managers to fix
necessary ex-
penses

1903 ch 200, §

Children in
county homes,
how enumerated

§ 80 The necessary extra expense incurred by any town or school district in providing school accommodations and instruction for the inmates of any temporary homes located therein shall be paid by the county.

§ 81 The board of managers of temporary homes in any county shall be the judge of what are necessary extra expenses, under § 80, for school accommodations and instruction for inmates of temporary homes located therein, and no such expense shall be allowed or collected of such county unless it shall have been incurred with the approval of such board, nor until the account of the same shall have been audited and approved by such board.

§ 82 Children committed to county homes shall be enumerated in the towns or districts in which said county homes are located, but children placed by the officers of said homes in families shall be enumerated only in the towns or districts in which said families reside. The enumerator of the town or district in which the county home is located shall make a separate list of the children in the county home and certify said list to the school visitors or town school committee as the case may be.

§ 83 The county commissioners may establish schools at the county homes if in their opinion it is for the interest of the children. In case the county commissioners establish and maintain such a school in any county the treasurer of the town in which the school is located shall pay to the county commissioners from the amount paid to the town by the comptroller

G S sec 2259
1895 ch 222 §2

Establishment
of schools

that proportionate part which was derived from the enumeration of the children in the county home. Said commissioners shall apply the sum so determined to the payment of teachers, and to no other purpose. Said schools shall be open during the same days, hours, and terms as the schools in the district or town in which the school is located, and the branches taught shall be those prescribed by the proper school officers for the schools of the town.

§ 84 The county commissioners may employ and pay as teachers of the schools at the county homes persons found qualified as provided in this section, and shall provide books for the children and apparatus for teaching. The state board of education shall examine the persons employed by the county commissioners, and if the candidates are found qualified in respect of character, education, and teaching ability, may give them certificates authorizing them to teach in said schools, and said board may revoke such certificates, and the county commissioners shall not employ any person who does not hold such certificate. The said board shall appoint an acting visitor or visitors,¹ who shall inspect and examine said schools at least twice in each term, and the county commissioners shall not pay any teacher nor maintain said school unless said acting visitor shall certify in writing that said school has been for each month kept in conformity to law.

G S sec 2260
1895 ch 222 §3

Employment of
teachers

§ 85 In case children are placed by county commissioners in homes in towns other than the town in which the county home is located, the school visitors, town school committee, or board of education of the town in which said children are placed shall ascertain the cost of maintaining the school or schools in which said children attend for the year ending the fourteenth of the preceding July, and, having deducted from this amount the sums received by the town for said children during said year from the state appropriation, shall apportion the remainder of the cost of said school or schools between the town and the county in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of four and sixteen years as ascertained by the enumeration made in the October preceding and shall present a copy of said apportionment to the county commissioners, and the county commissioners shall cause the proportionate expense of said children located in families to be paid to the town in which said children are placed.

1903 ch 211 §1

Apportionment
of expense be-
tween county
and town

§ 86 Whenever the town wholly maintains the school at the county home in any county, the board of school visitors, town school committee, or board of education of said town

1903 ch 211 §2

When county
must pay whole
expense

¹ § 101

shall ascertain the expense of said school at the county home as provided in section 85 of this act, and shall certify the expense to the county commissioners, who shall pay the whole amount so certified.

CHAPTER VIII

Town School Officers¹

General Statutes, Chapter 134, page 567

G S sec 1808
1845 1881
Rev 1888 §44
1889 ch 181
1893 chs 152
178
1897 ch 158
1903 ch 162

§ 87 . . . Treasurers of town deposit funds² and of other town trust funds,³ agents of town deposit funds,⁴ . . . high school committees,⁵ school visitors,⁶ town school committees,⁷ and library directors⁸ shall be voted for by ballot; but

¹ Powers and duties of selectmen in connection with

1 *Enforcement of laws relating to attendance*

a approve commitment of truants to Connecticut School for Boys § 32

b allow fees of truant officers § 33

c appoint special constables on nomination of school visitors § 37

2 *Boundary lines of districts* § 125

3 *District meetings*

a determine in certain cases place of meeting when there is no school-house § 135

b give notice of meeting if no district officers § 136

c call meeting of new district § 144

4 *Consolidated districts*

a shall appraise property in case of joint districts § 182

b shall give notice of consolidation to adjoining towns § 186

c may call special meetings to close up affairs of abolished districts § 187

d shall lay tax and pay debts after consolidation § 188

e shall collect all dues and demands in favor of abolished districts § 189

f determine amounts to be paid by districts to town on abandonment of union system and lay tax if necessary § 190

g shall provide ballot boxes for election in certain cases § 174

5 *Estimates*

shall in joint board meeting make preliminary estimates § 215

6 *Appropriations*

a shall in joint board meeting fix amounts for respective districts § 217

b may as joint board appropriate money for libraries § 201

c shall as joint board report cost for preceding year to town meeting § 217

d shall in joint board meeting pass upon cost of school in excess of appropriation § 219

e shall cause sums due joint districts to be paid § 226

f shall give order for money in case of district neglecting to open school § 152

7 *Taxation*

act with assessors as board of relief § 165

8 *Manage property of town in certain cases* § 49

9 *Provide flags* §§ 51 53

10 *Hear appeals when school discontinued* § 47

11 *Take bond of school treasurer* § 54

12 *Warn school society or district meetings* § 55

13 *Fill vacancies in certain cases* §§ 90 93

² § 233 ³ §§ 54 183 ⁴ § 234 ⁵ § 65 ⁶ § 96 ⁷ §§ 176 177 ⁸ § 243

all other town officers provided for by law shall be appointed by the board of selectmen of the several towns respectively.¹

Ballot
Appointment

Any town at a town meeting duly warned for the purpose, may pass votes determining, within the limits by law provided,² the number of its officers and prescribing the mode in which they shall be voted for at subsequent meetings, but no alteration of such number shall take effect until after the adjournment of the meeting by which it was adopted.

§ 88 In all elections of town officers a plurality of the votes cast shall be sufficient to elect, unless it is otherwise expressly provided by law.³

G S sec 1809
1874
Rev 1888 §45
Plurality of votes
to elect

§ 89 The town clerks of the several towns shall, within ten days after the election of such officers,⁴ return to the secretary of state the names of the persons elected to the offices of . . . school visitors, or school committee with date of expiration of term. . . . Every town clerk neglecting to make such return shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars.

G S sec 1819
1882
Rev 1888 §54
1889 ch 115

Returns by town
clerk of election
vote

§ 90 The terms of office of all elective town officers, when not otherwise prescribed, shall be for one year from the date of their election, and the terms of those appointed by the board of selectmen shall expire on the day of the annual town meeting next succeeding their appointment.

G S sec 1806
1878
8 Sp L 195
Rev 1888 §43
Official terms of
town officers

§ 91 . . . Any person elected to any other town office than that of assessor or town clerk, and accepting the same, or not declaring his refusal to accept, who shall neglect to perform the duties of the office, shall be fined not more than ten dollars; and any person elected to any town office to which he is eligible, who shall refuse to accept the same and take the oath prescribed by law, shall, unless he has reasonable excuse for such refusal, be fined five dollars. . . . Every moderator of a town meeting who shall neglect to make any return required by law shall be fined twenty dollars.

G S sec 1822
1672, 1724, 1851
1867
Rev 1888 §57

Penalties for refusing
to accept or
perform certain
duties

§ 92 No person shall be ineligible to serve as a member of a board of education, board of school visitors, town school committee, or district committee, or be disqualified from holding such office, by reason of sex.⁵

G S sec 2115
1887
Rev 1888 §2101
Women may be
school officers

§ 93 If any town office in any town shall be vacant by the neglect of the town to elect or appoint, or the refusal of any person appointed to act, or by the death or removal⁶ of any person appointed, or from any other cause, such town, if such

G S sec 1814
1725 1874
Rev 1888 §63

Vacancies how
filled

¹ In towns having no town school committee the high school committee may in certain cases be appointed by school visitors § 66

² §§ 65 95 176 244 ³ See §§ 96 177 244 ⁴ See §244

⁵ Town school officers must be elected at annual town meeting See §§ 94 177; also town library directors § 244

⁶ Removal means removal from the town 19 Conn 334

office is an elective office, may in legal town meeting fill the vacancy; but until the town shall fill it, such vacancy may be filled by the selectmen, and the selectmen shall fill all vacancies that may arise in offices to which they have power of appointment.¹

G S sec 1804
1856 1875
Rev 1888 §41
School visitors

§ 94 There shall be elected by every town, at its annual town meeting, such number of school visitors as such town is required by law to elect, and they shall be elected in the manner and for the term or terms by law prescribed.²

G S sec 2132
1856 1866 1867
1869 1875 1877
Rev 1888 §2121
1889 ch 219

Classification of
school visitors

§ 95 There shall be in every town, unless otherwise provided, a board of school visitors,³ composed of three, six, or nine members, as such town may determine, divided into three equal classes; the first class shall hold office until the next annual town meeting, the second class until the second annual town meeting, and the third class until the third annual town meeting following, and until others are elected in their places, *provided*, that when said board is composed of only three members, they shall not be divided into classes, and shall be elected for three years. Should a vacancy occur, the remaining members of the board may fill it till the next annual town meeting, when vacancies shall be filled in the manner prescribed in § 96, and the ballots shall distinctly specify the vacancy to be filled.

G S sec 2133
1872
Rev 1888 §2122

Election of
school visitors

§ 96 School visitors shall be chosen by ballot. If the number to be chosen be two, four, six, or eight, no person shall vote for more than half of such number. If the number to be chosen be three, no person shall vote for more than two; if five, not more than three; if seven, not more than four; if nine, not more than five. That number of persons sufficient to fill the board, who have the highest number of votes, shall be elected. In case of a tie that person whose name stands first or highest on the greatest number of ballots shall be elected.

G S sec 2159
1856 1867 1872
Rev 1888 §2135

Officers
Duties of board
or committee

§ 97 The board of school visitors or town school committee shall annually choose from their number a chairman and a secretary.

They shall prescribe rules⁴ for the management, studies,⁵ classification, and discipline of the public schools,

And, subject to the control of the state board of education, the text-books to be used;⁶

¹ This section does not apply to town high school committees §§ 65 87 95

² When school district is organized under chapter iv the authority of school visitors extends to remaining portion of town only § 61 ³ See § 87

⁴ Rules as to attendance see § 17

In the absence of rules prescribed by the school board or other proper authority the teacher may make all necessary and proper rules for the regulation of the school 53 Conn 481

⁵ § 38 ⁶ §§ 2 III

Shall make proper rules for the arrangement, use, and safe-keeping, within their respective jurisdictions, of the school libraries provided in part by the state, and approve the books selected therefor ;¹

They shall approve plans for schoolhouses,²

And superintend any high³ or graded school, in the manner specified in this title.⁴

¹ Chap xv page 59 ² § 154 ³ Chap v page 21 § 66

⁴ Powers and duties not given above are stated in connection with the following

- 1 *Vacancies in district offices* § 148
- 2 *Enforcement of laws relating to*
 - a employment of children §§ 7 24 27
 - b attendance
 - grant leaving certificates § 19
 - nominate to selectmen persons to be appointed special constable § 37
- 3 *Normal school*
 - shall assist in selection of students § 14
- 4 *Returns to school visitors by*
 - a district committee of beginning and close of term § 171
 - b district committee of enumeration §§ 171 202
 - c district committee of enumeration in the parts of joint districts § 171
 - d district committee of receipts, expenditures, statistics, etc § 171
 - e district clerk of names of district officers § 147
- 5 *School buildings*
 - a inspection § 101 Buildings must be in satisfactory condition § 153
 - b may fix sites on application of district of adjoining town § 155
- 6 *Enumeration and distribution of state grants*
 - a shall make enumeration if committee fails § 202
 - b shall examine returns of enumeration § 204
 - c shall lodge returns with town treasurer § 204
 - d shall make returns to comptroller § 204
 - e shall certify to comptroller that schools have been kept according to law § 207
 - f shall withhold certificate if schools have not been kept according to law § 211
- 7 *Estimates*
 - a shall as a joint board with selectmen make preliminary estimates and notify committees § 215
 - b shall as joint board with selectmen present estimates to town meeting § 217
- 8 *Appropriations*
 - a shall as joint board with selectmen fix amounts and notify each district § 217
 - b may as joint board with selectmen appropriate moneys for school libraries § 201
- 9 *Expenses*
 - a shall as joint board with selectmen report cost of schools for preceding year to town meeting § 217
 - b shall as joint board with selectmen pass upon expenses in addition to amounts appropriated § 219
 - c apportion expenses of joint districts and report to selectmen of each town §§ 109 226
- 10 *Payment of teachers*
 - shall give certificate to selectmen that schools have been kept according to law § 219
- 11 *Consolidated districts*
 - on abandonment of town system town school committee remains board of visitors § 192

G S sec 2164
1874
Rev 1888 §2142

Meetings of
board or com-
mittee

§ 98 The chairman of the board of school visitors or of the town school committee or, in case of his absence or inability to act, the secretary, shall call a meeting of the board at least once every six months, and whenever he deems it necessary or is requested in writing so to do by three of its members. If no meeting is called within fourteen days after such a request has been made, one may be called by any three members, by giving the usual written notice to the others.

G S sec 2169
1872 1882
Rev 1888 §2146

Duties of secre-
tary

§ 99 The secretary of the board of school visitors, or of the town school committee, as the case may be, shall keep a record of all its proceedings and of those of the acting school visitors, in a book which he shall provide for that purpose at the expense of the town; shall submit to the town at its annual meeting a written report of the doings of the board or committee with the report of the acting school visitors; and on or before the fifteenth of October send two copies of said reports to the secretary of the state board of education; and shall furnish such additional returns and statistics respecting the schools of the town as said board may call for. And if the returns and statistics called for by the secretary of the state board of education shall not be sent to him on or before said fifteenth of October, then every town and every school district required by law to make separate returns, whose returns and statistics shall be negligently delayed till after that day, shall forfeit of the sum per child which is paid from the state treasury one per cent. for the first week of such delay, two per cent. for a delay of two weeks, three per cent. for a delay of three weeks, five per cent. for a delay of four weeks, and ten per cent. for a delay exceeding four weeks.¹

G S sec 2170
1882
Rev 1888 §1147

Forfeitures to
be reported

§ 100 The secretary of the state board of education shall annually, in January, give to the comptroller, in writing, a list of the towns and districts which have incurred the forfeiture described in § 99, with the percentage of forfeiture in each case; and the comptroller, in making payment of school moneys aforesaid, shall deduct the amount of money which each town or district shall have forfeited under the provisions of said section.

G S sec 2165
1656 1872 1884
Rev 1888 §2143
1893 ch 41

§ 101 The board of school visitors, the town school committee, or the board of education, shall annually assign the duty of visiting the schools of the town to one or more of their

12 May in connection with committee admit nonresident scholars to district schools § 156

13 May discontinue small schools and provide transportation § 223

14 May make complaint to board of health when sanitary condition of schoolhouse is unsatisfactory § 264

¹ § 11

number, who shall be called the acting school visitor, or visitors¹, and who shall visit such schools at least twice during each term, once within four weeks after the opening, and again during the four weeks preceding the close; at which visit the schoolhouse and outbuildings, school register,² and library³ shall be examined, and the studies, discipline, mode of teaching, and general condition of the school investigated. Half a day shall be spent in each school so visited, unless otherwise directed. They shall, one week at least before the annual town meeting, submit to the board or to the committee, as the case may be, a full written report of their proceedings, and of the condition of the several schools during the year preceding, with plans and suggestions for their improvement.

§ 102 Boards of education, town school committees, and boards of school visitors may appoint a person, not one of their own number, to be acting school visitor or superintendent⁴ of schools, who shall have all the powers, perform all the duties, and receive the pay prescribed by law for acting school visitors. Any town at its annual town meeting, or at a special meeting duly called for that purpose, may fix the compensation of the acting school visitor or superintendent.

§ 103 The secretary and other acting school visitors shall receive two dollars a day each while actually employed, and a like proportion for parts of days, and such further compensation as their respective towns may fix at an annual meeting.

§ 104 School visitors, town school committees, or boards of education shall, as a board, or by a committee by them appointed, examine⁵ all persons desiring to teach in the public schools; and give to those with whose moral character and ability they are satisfied, if found qualified to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, and grammar, the rudiments of geography and history, and the rudiments of drawing if required,⁶ a certificate authorizing the holder to teach in any public school in the town or district so long as desired, without further examination unless specially ordered; such certificate may limit the authority to teach to a specified time or in a specified school. No certificate to teach in grades above the third in graded schools nor in classes corresponding to such grades in ungraded schools shall be granted to any person who has not passed a satisfactory examination in hygiene, including the effects of alcohol and narcotics on health and character.⁷ If a person is examined and found qualified to teach branches other than those required in all cases, such branches shall be

Duties of acting school visitors

G S sec 2166

1886

Rev 1888 §2144

Acting school visitor or superintendent

G S sec 4855

1856 1872

Rev 1888 §3734

Compensation of acting school visitors

G S sec 2245

1856 1867 1872

Rev 1888

§§2132 2135

2197 2221

1893 ch 157 §4

1895 ch 304

1901 ch 81 §5

Examination of teachers; certificates

¹ See ch ix page 34 ² § 199 ³ ch xv ⁴ §§ 115 119 ⁵ §§ 115 119

⁶ See §§ 17 38 ⁷ § 43

named in his certificate. Said certificate shall be signed by a majority of the board or committee or by all the members of the committee appointed to examine. They may revoke the certificates of such teachers as shall at any time be found incompetent to teach or to manage a school, or fail to conform to their requirements.¹

G S sec 2248
1856 1857 1867
Rev 1888
§§2122, 2130
2135 2155 2197
2213 2216
1895, ch. 131.

May employ
teachers

§ 105 Town school committees, boards of education, and high school and district committees unless otherwise directed by the district or ordered by the town, shall employ and dismiss the teachers for the schools of their respective towns or districts;² but no district committee shall employ a teacher for a longer period of time than that for which he may have been elected without first obtaining, at a meeting of said district legally called for that purpose, a majority vote in favor of such proposed action.³ Any town, unless otherwise provided, may direct the school visitors to employ the teachers for all public schools of the town for such terms of the schools as it may specify.⁴

G S sec 2249
1895 ch 67

School visitor
not to beteacher

§ 106 No person elected to the office of school visitor or town school committee shall be employed as teacher in the town where he is school visitor or member of the town school committee. If any school visitor or member of the town school committee shall be employed, contrary to the provisions of this section, the office of school visitor or town school committee to which he was elected shall become vacant.

G S sec 2242
State grant

§ 107 The selection of all books and apparatus under § 200 shall be made or approved by the board of school visitors, or the town school committee, which shall also prescribe the rules for their management, use, and safe-keeping. The books and apparatus purchased under the provisions of § 201 shall remain the property of the town and under the care and control of the library committee.

G S sec 2167
1856 1870 1879
Rev 1888 §2145
1899 ch 19

§ 108 The board of school visitors or the town school committee, as the case may be, shall make returns, signed by the chairman and secretary, of the number of persons over four and

¹ General certificate of teacher is sufficient in any district of the town where issued 36 Conn 282

² Teacher may be discharged by the district, and in absence of action by the district may be discharged by the committee 33 Conn 304

If improperly discharged by the committee the district may compel reinstatement 33 Conn 305 306

Previous to enactment of § 172 a teacher might be employed by the committee for a period extending beyond committee's term of office. 36 Conn 282

Is not a public officer in ordinary sense of word; his wages are subject to attachment 53 Conn 509

Status of teacher as to district *Id*

³ § 172 ⁴ § 40

under sixteen years of age in their respective towns,¹ to the comptroller, and shall in said returns specify how many of those thus returned attended some school, public or private, within the previous calendar year, and how many did not attend any school within that year; how many of those who attended no school were under five years of age, how many were over five and under seven, how many were over seven and under fourteen, and how many were over fourteen and under sixteen years of age, and the chairman and secretary shall draw orders on him for the public money due the town as prescribed in chapter xvi.² No town shall receive any money for schools from the state treasury unless the returns herein required are made.³

Report to comp-
troller

§ 109 After the close of each term of school in any district the school visitors shall give to the selectmen a certificate stating whether each school has been kept in all respects according to law or not; and shall, in connection with the selectmen, perform the duties required by the provisions of chapter xvi, and make the apportionment required in the case of districts formed from parts of two or more towns, as prescribed in § 226.⁴

G S sec 2168
1856 1870 1879
Rev 1888 §2145
Certificate to
selectmen

§ 110 The board of school visitors of each town shall annually, in the month of October, return to the secretary of the state board of education, the names and post-office addresses of the district committees; and within four weeks from the beginning of each school term the board of school visitors or the town school committee, as the case may be, shall return the name and post-office address of each teacher employed in the public schools within their respective towns.

G S sec 2171
1883
Rev 1888 §2148
Report of names
of district com-
mittees and
teachers

§ 111 No board of school visitors, town school committee, or board of education of any district shall change any text-books used in the public schools except by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the board or committee, notice of such intended change having been previously given at a meeting of said board or committee held at least one week previous to the vote upon such change;⁴ but the board of education, the board of school visitors, or the town school committee, may, in addition to the text-books prescribed according to the provisions of § 97, prescribe the use of other books as text-books in reading; *provided*, such additional series are purchased by the district or town and the use thereof furnished free to the scholars.

G S sec 2160
1872 1881 1887
Rev 1888 §2136
Change of text-
books

¹ §§ 202 203 204 205 Blanks for this purpose are distributed by the comptroller

² § 207 ³ §§ 219 228 ⁴ § 45

G S sec 2161

1878 1882
Rev 1888 §2137
1899 ch 54 §1

Vaccination of
school children

§ 112 The board of school visitors, town school committee, or board of education, may require every child to be vaccinated before being permitted to attend a public school under its jurisdiction. If the parents or guardians of any children are unable to pay for such vaccination, the expense thereof shall, on the recommendation of said board or committee, be paid by the town. Said board or committee may exclude from any school under its supervision all children under five years of age whenever in its judgment the interest of such school will be thereby promoted.¹

G S sec 2172

1872
Rev 1888 §2149
Preservation of
books and
records

§ 113 All school officers shall preserve all books and documents of permanent value pertaining to schools which come into their hands by virtue of their offices, and transmit them to their successors.

G S sec 2173

1872
Rev 1888 §2151
Reports and re-
turns, how
sworn to

§ 114 All reports or returns required to be made by a school officer on oath or affirmation may be affirmed or sworn to before any school visitor, member of a town school committee, or member of a board of education.

CHAPTER IX

Supervision of Schools

1903 ch 195 §1

School officers
may choose su-
perintendent by
majority vote

§ 115 The town school committee or board of education or board of school visitors of any town may choose by ballot a superintendent² of schools and may fix the salary³ and prescribe the duties of said superintendent, which shall always include the duties of acting visitor as now prescribed by law. A majority vote of all the members of the committee or board shall be necessary to an election.

1903 ch 195 §2

Organization of
supervision dis-
trict

§ 116 Two or more towns together employing not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty teachers may unite, by vote of the town school committee, board of school visitors, or board of education, as the case may be, for the purpose of employing a superintendent of schools, and towns so united shall form a supervision district. The town school committee, board of school visitors, or board of education of towns so united are hereby authorized to make all arrangements, agreements, and regulations necessary to the organization and maintenance of a supervision district. Said school officers of each of the towns constituting a separate district shall appoint one of their number as a member of a supervision committee, and the com-

Supervision dis-
trict committee

¹ Statute held to be constitutional and a reasonable exercise of the police power 65 Conn 183

² § 102 ³ § 103

mittee so appointed shall be a joint committee on behalf of the several towns constituting the supervision district. Each town shall be entitled to one vote in said joint committee, and said joint committee may employ a superintendent, fix and apportion the salary of said superintendent, and manage the affairs of said district. Every district organized under the provisions of this section shall continue three years, and at the end of three years any town may dissolve a district by withdrawal. Notice of the intent to withdraw shall be given in writing to the other towns of the district at least three months before the termination of the three-year period.

District continues three years

Dissolution

§ 117 The secretary of each town school committee, board of school visitors, or board of education taking advantage of § 116 shall, annually, on or before the fourteenth day of July, certify to the state board of education the amount actually paid as salary to the superintendent for the current school year, and, whenever a superintendent has been employed according to the provisions of § 116, the comptroller shall, upon application of the state board of education, draw an order on the treasurer on behalf of said town for one-half the sum certified ; *provided*, that not more than eight hundred dollars be paid by the state to any supervision district for one year, and *provided* that no supervision district shall receive more from the state than the district itself has paid to the superintendent.

1903 ch 195 §3

Salary of superintendent

State grant

§ 118 No person shall be eligible for appointment under § 115 who has not had at least five years' successful experience as a teacher or superintendent, or who does not hold a certificate of approval by the state board of education.

1903 ch 195 §41

Who eligible as superintendent,

§ 119 The town school committee or board of school visitors or board of education of any town employing not more than ten teachers may petition the state board of education, or such town may by vote request the state board of education, and the state board of education, when so petitioned or requested, is hereby authorized to appoint an agent who shall discharge the duties of superintendent¹ and who shall be qualified as provided in § 118. Any town for which a superintendent is appointed under the provisions of this section shall pay one-quarter of the salary of said superintendent and the state shall pay three-quarters, and the amount paid by the state shall be paid in the manner provided in § 117.

1903 ch 195 §5

State board of education may appoint agent upon petition

State grant

¹ § 102

CHAPTER X

School Districts

General Statutes, Chapter 135, page 570

G S sec 2174
1860
Rev 1888 §2152
District committee to be ex officio agent
G S sec 2175
1860 1879
Rev 1888 §2153
1897 ch 24 §1
Formation and alteration of school districts
G S sec 2176
1875
Rev 1888 §2154
1893 ch 63
1897 ch 24 §2
Division of districts formed of parts of towns
G S sec 2177
1856 1865
Rev 1888 §2155
Powers of school districts

§ 120 In the absence of a special appointment the committee of a school district shall be the agent *ex officio* of said district.

§ 121 ¹Each town shall have power to form, unite, alter, and dissolve school districts and parts of school districts within its limits; and two or more towns may form school districts of adjoining portions of their respective towns.²

§ 122 Whenever a school district is formed from parts of two or more towns, either of said towns may divide such district by uniting the portions lying in said town with any adjoining district therein.³

§ 123 Every school district shall be a body corporate,⁴ And shall have power to sue and be sued,⁵ to purchase, receive, hold, and convey real and personal property for school purposes;

To build, purchase, hire, and repair schoolhouses, and supply them with fuel, furniture, and other appendages and accommodations;⁶

To establish schools of different grades;⁷

¹ Name of school district fixed by the inhabitants 13 Conn 234

² School districts, for educational purposes, are component parts of towns or societies 15 Conn 335

Power of town, how affected by appeal to and decree by the superior court 54 Conn 52; 55 Conn 245 246

Limits of school district formed by annexation may be shown otherwise than by record evidence 54 Conn 76 77

³ Procedure §126

⁴ Every inhabitant of a school district is a party to a suit brought against it and his property may be taken on an execution issued against it 10 Conn 395 See 26 Conn 527

⁵ Districts may sue by the name by which they are generally known 13 Conn 227

What is sufficient warning of meeting of school district 13 Conn 234

The records of a school district are evidence of its votes in a suit to which it is a party 13 Conn 235

A debt owed by a school district may be taken by foreign attachment 53 Conn 509 Status of teachers as to district defined 16

⁶ The character and cost of school buildings, within broad limits, is left to the school district Courts will not interfere with this discretion except in clear cases of abuse 25 Conn 227; 63 Conn 131 Extent of discretionary power of school district illustrated 25 Conn 227 228

Schoolhouse may not be used for religious purposes against objection of taxpayer, and injunction will lie against such use 27 Conn 503-505

District committee must obey the vote of the district as to rooms and teachers; the committee's authority is contingent on the district failing to act 33 Conn 304

A schoolhouse is not an outhouse within the meaning of the statute relating to burglarious entrance of outhouse 10 Conn 144 145

⁷ A school district has all necessary power to establish and maintain a school within its limits 33 Conn 304

To purchase globes, maps, blackboards, and other school apparatus;

To establish and maintain a school library;¹

To employ teachers, except for such time as the town may direct the school visitors to employ the teachers;²

And shall pay the wages of such teachers as are employed by the district committee in conformity to law;³

To lay taxes and borrow money for all the foregoing purposes;⁴

And to make all lawful agreements and regulations for establishing and conducting schools, not inconsistent with the regulations of the town having jurisdiction of the schools in such district.⁵

§ 124 The name, number, and limits of every school district shall be entered on its records, and on the records of the town or towns to which it belongs.⁶

G S sec 2178
1849
Rev 1888 §2156
Record of name
and bounds
G S sec 2179
1849
Rev 1888 §2157
Settlement of
boundary lines

§ 125 When the boundary lines of any district are not clearly settled and defined the selectmen of the town in which it is situated shall settle and define the same; they shall also settle and define the boundary lines of any new district; when said selectmen cannot agree in settling and defining said lines, the town to which said district belongs may appoint three indifferent persons for that purpose, who shall have the same authority therein as is herein conferred upon said selectmen; and when parts of such districts lie in two or more towns, the selectmen of the towns in which any part is situated, or, in case of disagreement, three indifferent persons appointed by a judge of the superior court on application by either town and notice to the other, shall settle and define the boundary lines of such part.

§ 126 When it is proposed to form, alter, unite, or dissolve any school district or districts, notice that such change is proposed shall be posted on the schoolhouse in each school district to be affected, or, if there be no schoolhouse in any of such school districts, at the usual place for posting warnings for meetings of such districts, and printed in a newspaper or news-

G S sec 2180
1860
Rev 1888 §2158
1895 ch 130
Notice of pro-
posal to alter
school district

¹ Ch xv page 59 ² §§ 40 42 197 ³ §§ 172 196 197 198

⁴ A vote laying a tax is sufficiently definite if it is reasonably clear that the tax was imposed for a legitimate purpose 12 Conn 437-439

School districts are limited in power to raise and expend money for the sole purposes set forth in the statute 60 Conn 234 235

⁵ The votes and proceedings of school districts, if within their jurisdiction, will be liberally construed 15 Conn 332 454

⁶ §49 If proper officer fails to make record he can be compelled to do it by writ of mandamus, but the omission of it does not affect the legal existence of the district 52 Conn 44

papers published in the town to which such districts or any one of them may belong, if any there be; and a copy of such notice shall be left with the clerk of each of said districts at least fifteen days before the town is called to act upon the proposition.¹

G S sec 2181
1865
Rev 1888 §2159
Appeals by dis-
tricts aggrieved

§ 127 When application shall be made to a town to form, alter, or dissolve a school district, or to unite two or more school districts, any district aggrieved by the action or neglect of action of the town may appeal from such action or neglect of action to the superior court in the county in which such town is situated, within one year next after such action or neglect, by an application containing a brief statement, that such an appeal is taken, by whom, and from what, signed by the agent of the appellant; to which shall be annexed a citation signed by proper authority, notifying the appellees to appear at the court to which such appeal is taken. Service thereof shall be made by some proper officer by leaving a true and attested copy of such appeal and citation with the town clerk, and with the clerk or one of the district committee of any other district interested, at least twelve days before the session of the court.²

G S sec 2182
1865 1872
Rev 1888 §2160
Proceedings on
appeal

§ 128 Said court shall have the same powers to act upon said application that said town had, and may appoint a committee to report the facts and its opinion thereon and the final decree of the court shall be recorded in the records of said town; and said court may allow and tax costs at its discretion, including fees for surveys, copies, and recording decree. Unless the town shall thereafter abolish all the school districts and parts of districts within its limits no alteration of the lines fixed by such decree shall be made, except by the superior court of such county; which shall have original jurisdiction of an application for the purpose made by any district interested.³

G S sec 2183
1856
Rev 1888 §2161
1893 ch 123

§ 129 When any districts shall be consolidated the new district shall own all the property of the several districts; and

¹ Object of statute is to give more extended notice than by the ordinary warning 52 Conn 46 Form of notice not essential; not necessary to state the business in detail 52 Conn 46; 55 Conn 246 The provisions *de* notice do not apply to proposed vote of a town to assume control of schools 73 Conn 170

² Legal existence and limits of district may be shown by prescription 54 Conn 79 The court is not limited in its action to allowance or disallowance of application; it may allow application in part 55 Conn 246

³ Decree of court annulling action of the town is not such a fixing of lines as would preclude further action by the town 54 Conn 52

The statute should be liberally construed 54 Conn 53

Court is not limited to affirming or reversing action of the town; the application may be allowed in part 55 C 246

Authority of court to act is limited only by the preliminary notice and the warning of the town meeting 1*b*

when a district shall be divided its property, or the income and proceeds thereof, shall be distributed among the several parts in proportion to the number of persons between four and sixteen years of age in each.

§ 130 Whenever any school district has been or shall hereafter be divided into two or more districts, and the said districts cannot agree upon the distribution of the property and assets of said districts between the districts, or cannot agree upon the proportion that each district shall pay of the debts of the district owing at the time of the division, either of said districts may bring its complaint to the superior court in the county in which either of said districts is located, praying for such relief as it claims it is entitled to.

§ 131 Such complaint shall state the facts upon which the plaintiff claims relief, and shall be served upon the respondent district as in civil actions, and said court may distribute the property and assets between the districts or set the entire property and assets to one district as it shall find for the best interests of the district; and in case the property and assets are set to one of said districts, shall find and decree the sum of money that such district so receiving said property shall pay to the other district. Said court shall find and decree the proportion that each district shall pay of the debts and liabilities outstanding at the time of the division.

§ 132 All associations under the act of 1841, allowing any two or more adjoining school districts to associate together and form a union district, entered into before the repeal of said act, shall continue to be managed according to the provisions of said act, unless the town shall abolish or consolidate all the school districts within its limits.¹

§ 133 The schools in every school district formed from parts of two or more towns shall be under the charge and direction of the town in which the schoolhouse is situated, unless the towns shall otherwise agree.²

§ 134 Every school district shall hold an annual meeting in the month of June, for the choice of officers, and for the transaction of any other business relating to schools, and shall hold a special meeting when the same shall be duly called.³

Disposition of property on alteration of district

G S sec 2184

1856
Rev 1888 §2162
1893 ch 123 §1

Divided district; property and debts

G S sec 2185

1856
Rev 1888 §2162
1893 ch 123 §2

Powers of superior court

G S sec 2186

1842 1856
Rev 1888 §2163

Associations formed under act of 1841

G S sec 2187

1856
Rev 1888 §2164

Control of districts formed from parts of towns

G S sec 2188

1856 1861 1868
1872 1886

Rev 1888 §2165
Annual and special meetings

¹ Ch xiii page 50 ² §§ 109 226

³ §§ 141 170 Meeting should be opened within a reasonable time after the hour specified; what is such reasonable time 13 Conn 234 Meeting presumed to have been legally held, pursuant to the warning 16

Record of meeting is admissible to show vote of district 13 Conn 235; but see 44 Conn 160

G S sec 2189
1856
Rev 1888 §2166
District meet-
ings, where held

§ 135 District meetings shall be held at the district schoolhouse; but if there be no suitable schoolhouse the committee, if there be one, otherwise the clerk, and if there be no committee or clerk the selectmen of the town to which said district belongs, shall determine the place of meeting, which shall in all cases be within the district.

G S sec 2190
1823 1851 1856
1885
Rev 1888 §2167
Notice of dis-
trict meetings

§ 136 ¹Notice of the time, place, and object of every meeting of the district shall be given at least five days previous to holding it, including the day the notice is given but not including the day of holding said meeting. The committee, or, if there be no such committee, the clerk, or, if there be no committee or clerk, the selectmen of the town, shall give notice of a district meeting, either by publishing the same in a newspaper printed in the district, or by posting a notice on the schoolhouse or on the signpost in the district, or in some other mode previously designated by the district; but if there be no such newspaper, schoolhouse, or signpost, or other mode so designated, the selectmen of the town to which said district belongs shall determine how the notice shall be given. The person or persons giving such notice shall, on the day of giving it, leave a duplicate of it with the clerk, if any, of the district, if not, with the selectmen to be delivered to the clerk when appointed, who shall preserve it on file.

G S sec 2191
1856 1879 1880
1881
Rev 1888 §2168
See §1631

Legal voters of
school district

G S sec 2192
1884
Rev 1888 §2169

What paupers
may vote in
school meetings

§ 137 The legal voters of a school district shall consist only of the legal voters of the town or towns in which said district is situated who have resided in said school district for the period of four months next preceding.

§ 138 No inmate of the almshouse of any town, other than the officers and employees of the town residing therein, shall vote at any school meeting of the district wherein such almshouse is situated, unless a resident of such district at the time of his becoming such inmate.

G S sec 2193
1877 1879 1880
1881
Rev 1888 §2170
See §1631

Conduct of meet-
ing; registry list

§ 139 In every school district whose limits are the same as the limits of the town in which it is situated the town registry list shall be the registry list for school purposes,² and in every other school district enumerating four hundred or more children, as returned to the comptroller, the registrars of voters of the town in which the schoolhouse of said district is situated shall have the same powers in reference to voting lists, appoint-

¹ A warning which fairly sets forth the purposes of the meeting, *held* sufficient 13 Conn 234; 15 Conn 332; 52 Conn 46; 55 Conn 246

Posting warning on one signpost in the district *held* sufficient 15 Conn 332

What notice would be insufficient 44 Conn 159; 53 Conn 578; 60 Conn 168

Where original vote was illegal a vote not to rescind at a later meeting does not validate original vote 53 Conn 579; but see 52 Conn 49

² § 174

ing moderators and box tenders of school district meetings, as they now have in the election of town, city, or ward officers; and said registrars of voters shall, upon the written request of twenty or more legal voters of said school district deposited with either of said registrars of voters at least twenty days before the annual meeting of said district, prepare and complete a correct list of all the legal voters of said school district, and lodge the same with the clerk of said district at least five days before said annual meeting; and in every other school district the clerk of said district shall, upon the written request of twenty or more legal voters of such district, lodged with said clerk at least twenty days before the annual meeting of said district, prepare the check list of the legal voters of said district, to be used at any meeting for the election of officers in said district, or for the taking of any vote by ballot which may be requested by one-third of the legal voters present at any meeting of the school district; said clerk shall add to said list the name of any legal voter omitted, and erase therefrom the name of any person improperly entered thereon, and for this purpose he shall have all the powers within said district which the registrars of voters have in their respective towns.

§ 140 Whenever one-third of the legal voters present at any meeting of a school district having such registration shall request that any vote or votes upon any question pending before such meeting shall be taken by ballot and check list of the legal voters of said district the chairman of such meeting shall cause said vote or votes to be so taken, and if said vote or votes cannot be then and there conveniently and properly taken, he shall, upon the like request of said one-third of the legal voters present, adjourn said meeting to the usual polling place or places in said district, if there be any, and, if there be none, then to the most suitable and convenient place or places in said district, at such time within one week thereafter as he may designate, when and where said vote or votes shall be taken between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and five o'clock in the afternoon, and the result shall be ascertained and declared by said chairman, and recorded by the clerk upon the records of said district.

§ 141 Upon the written request of twenty or more legal voters of any school district having such registration to the committee to call a special meeting to vote by ballot and check list upon any resolutions appended to such request, said committee shall call such meeting within three weeks thereafter, at some suitable time and place in such district, to be particularly stated in the call, when and where said vote or votes shall

G S sec 2194
1881
Rev 1888 §2171
Vote by ballot,
how ordered and
taken

G S sec 2195
1881
Rev 1888 §2172
Special meet-
ings

be taken, and the result ascertained, declared, and recorded in the manner provided in § 140. Upon like request, the committee of any school district having such registration shall cause all elections of officers of such district to be had by ballot and check list.

G S sec 2196
1881
Rev 1888 §2173
Compensation
for preparing
lists

§ 142 The compensation of each of said registrars of voters, or of said district clerks for preparing said lists, shall be the same *per diem* as that paid by the town in which said district is situated to said registrars of voters, for preparing the voting lists used at state, town, city, or ward elections, and shall be paid by the treasurer of the school district for which such list is prepared.

G S sec 2197
1856.
Rev 1888 §2174
Illegal voting in
district meeting

§ 143 Every meeting may choose its own moderator,¹ and may adjourn² from time to time to meet at the same or some other place in the district. Every person who shall vote illegally in any school district meeting shall be fined not more than thirty dollars.³

G S sec 2198
1856
Rev 1888 §2175
1889 ch 47 §1
1889 ch 125
1893 ch 201
1885 ch 131
Committee and
other officers of
district

§ 144 Each school district, unless otherwise provided by law, shall choose by ballot, at the annual meeting,⁴ a committee⁵ of not more than three persons, a clerk, who shall be sworn,⁶ a treasurer, and a collector,⁷ who shall hold their respective offices for the period of one year from the fifteenth day of July next succeeding, and until others are chosen and qualified;⁸ and any resident of the district so chosen who shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties of the office, shall pay five dollars to said district; but any new district may at its first or at any subsequent meeting, called by the selectmen of the town, choose its officers who shall hold office till the annual meeting of such district. The members of the district committee shall be residents of the district; but the other offices may be filled by any inhabitants of the town to which said district belongs.

G S sec 2199
1883
Rev 1888 §2176

§ 145 Any school district having by its last enumeration not less than two hundred children between four and sixteen

¹ Majority of ballots cast is requisite for election of any of the officers 24 Conn 34 § 146

² An adjourned meeting may hold an election of officers *Ib*

³ § 137 ⁴ § 134 ⁵ Ch xii page 49

⁶ *Form of oath* You solemnly swear that you will faithfully discharge according to law your duties as clerk of the district to the best of your ability; so help you God Gen Stat § 4795

The clerk need not take the oath of office immediately after his election, or before taking the minutes of the proceedings of a district meeting; provided he takes it before he performs any regular official act, such as making or sanctioning a formal record 15 Conn 333 What are the official acts of the clerk *Ib*

⁷ Gen Stat § 2381

⁸ Former officer holds over only until a legal election of his successor 42 Conn 35

years of age, may, at any annual meeting, due notice being inserted in the call therefor, order that its committee shall consist of three persons chosen by ballot, divided into three classes holding office for one, two, and three years, and that annually thereafter one member shall be chosen by ballot, to hold office for three years. Should a vacancy occur the remaining members of the committee may fill it until the next annual district meeting, when all vacancies shall be filled. Whenever a district has appointed its committee as herein provided such district may, at any special meeting called for the purpose, vote that it will no longer so appoint its committee; thereupon the terms of office of all the members of its committee shall end at its next annual meeting and thereafter its committee shall be appointed according to the provisions of § 144.

Committee in districts having two hundred children

§ 146 In the election of officers of a school district a majority¹ of the votes cast shall be required to elect, unless otherwise expressly provided.

G S sec 2200
1879
Rev 1888 §2177
Majority to elect

§ 147 The clerk of every school district shall, within thirty days after the election of officers in such district, forward to the secretary of the board of school visitors of the town wherein said school district is located, a certified list of the officers elected at such meeting, together with the post-office address of each. If a district is situated partly in two or more towns such list shall be sent to the secretary of the board of school visitors of each of said towns. Every clerk who shall fail to comply with any provision of this section shall be fined not more than ten dollars.

G S sec 2201
1883
Rev 1888 §2178

§ 148 If a district, at the time for the annual meeting, shall fail to appoint all, or any, of its officers, or if a vacancy shall occur, the school visitors of the town to which such district belongs shall make such appointment and fill such vacancy; and shall lodge the names of the officers, so appointed, with the district clerk. This section shall not apply to vacancies occurring under the provisions of § 145.

Certificate of election of officers

G S sec 2202
1856
Rev 1888 §2179
Vacancies, how filled

§ 149 The clerk,² treasurer,³ and collector⁴ of each school district shall exercise the same powers and perform the same duties, in their respective districts⁴, as the clerks, treasurers, and collectors of towns do in their respective towns.

G S sec 2203
1856
Rev 1888 §2180
Duties of officers

§ 150 Any district may require the treasurer and collector respectively to give bonds to the district, to the approval

G S sec 2204
1856
Rev 1888 §2181

¹ A plurality vote taken by ballot is insufficient to elect the committee of a school district even if they be afterward declared elected by a *viva voce* major vote 42 Conn 34

² Gen Stat § 1847 ³ Gen Stat § 1874 ⁴ Gen Stat § 2381

Bonds may be required

G S sec 2205
1878
Rev 1888 §2182

Records and papers to be open to inspection

G S sec 2206
1872
Rev 1888 §2183

Neglect of district to open school

G S sec 2207
1870
Rev 1888 §2184
Every district must have a schoolhouse

G S sec 2208
1856
Rev 1888 §2185
Erection of schoolhouse

G S sec 2309
1794 1868 1874
1878
Rev 1888 §2186
Site of school-house how fixed

of the district committee, for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices, before assuming such duties.

§ 151 All records and papers relating to or affecting the interest of any school district shall at all times be open to the inspection and examination of any person liable to pay taxes in said district. Every clerk of a school district wilfully concealing, refusing, or neglecting to furnish reasonable access to any such records or papers, or giving false or incorrect information as to the same, shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars.¹

§ 152 In case of the refusal or neglect by a district to employ a teacher and keep open a school during the usual portion of the year the school visitors of the town having jurisdiction over such district may employ teachers, and keep open a public school in the schoolhouse of said district for the period for which the town would be obliged during that school year to maintain a school in such district;² but the whole expense of a school thus opened shall be paid by the town on the order of the selectmen, upon their receiving a certificate of the amount thereof from the school visitors; and, in any such case, the town shall be entitled to receive the same payments from the state as if such school had been kept open by such district in the usual manner.

§ 153 No district shall be entitled to receive any money from the state, or town, unless it has a schoolhouse and out-buildings, satisfactory to the board of school visitors.³

§ 154 No new district schoolhouse shall be built except according to a plan approved by the board of school visitors and by the building committee of such district; nor at an expense exceeding the sum which the district may appropriate therefor.

§ 155 Any school district, by a vote of two-thirds of those present and voting at a legally warned meeting of the district, may fix or change the site of a schoolhouse; but if such two-thirds vote cannot be obtained in favor of any site, the school visitors of any town adjoining the town or either of the towns in which such district is, on application of the district, shall, after conferring with the school visitors of the town or towns in which such district is situated, fix the site, and make return to the town clerk of the town in which such site is located; and

¹ The records of a school district are legal evidence of its proceedings in a suit to which it is a party 13 Conn 235

² § 38

³ School visitors shall visit and inspect schoolhouses and out-buildings twice in each term § 101

shall receive a reasonable compensation for their services from said district.

§ 156 Persons not residing in a school district may attend the public schools therein, if the consent of the committee of such district and of the school visitors of the town be first obtained, but not otherwise.

G S sec 2210
1872
Rev 1888 §2191
Nonresident
pupils

§ 157 Any school district or town may, by a vote of two-thirds of those present at any legal meeting, allow its schoolhouse or schoolhouses, when not in use for school purposes, to be used for any other purpose.¹

G S sec 2211
1872
Rev 1888 §2192
Schoolhouse
may be used for
other purposes

§ 158 Any school district may take land which has been fixed upon as a site, or addition to a site, of a public schoolhouse, and which is necessary for such purpose or for out-buildings or convenient accommodations for its schools, upon paying to the owner just compensation.

G S sec 4111
1856 1857
Rev 1888 §2187
School district
may take land
for schoolhouse

§ 159 If such school district cannot agree with the owner upon the amount of such compensation, it may prefer its petition to the superior court in the county in which the land lies, or, if said court is not in session, to either judge thereof, praying that such compensation may be determined; which shall be accompanied by a summons, signed by competent authority, notifying the owner of the land to be taken, and all persons interested therein, to appear before the said court or judge, and shall be served as a writ of summons in civil actions; and, upon said petition, said court or judge shall appoint a committee of three disinterested men, who, after being sworn, and giving reasonable notice to the parties, shall examine the land proposed to be taken, and if they approve the site, they shall ascertain its value, and assess such sum in favor of the owner as will justly compensate him therefor; but if they do not approve said site, they may fix another site on land of the same owner, and proceed as aforesaid, and report their doings to said court or judge; and their report may be rejected for any irregular or improper conduct in the performance of their duties.

G S sec 4112
1856 1872
Rev 1888 §2188
Proceedings to
condemn land

§ 160 If the report be rejected, the court or judge shall appoint another committee, who shall proceed in the same manner as the first committee were required to proceed; but if it be accepted by said court or judge, such acceptance shall have the effect of a judgment in favor of the owner of the land against the petitioner, for the amount of the assessment made by the committee, and execution may be issued therefor; and

G S sec 4113
1856 1858 1872
Rev 1888 §2189
Effect of accept-
ance of report

¹ A district cannot without a two-thirds vote order any term of the school to be kept elsewhere than in the regular schoolhouse 28 Conn 332 As to power of the district in this respect prior to enactment of this statute in 1872, see 27 Conn 503 507

such court or judge may make any order necessary for the protection of the rights of all persons interested in the land taken; but the land shall not be used or inclosed by the district, until the amount of said judgment shall be paid to the party to whom it is due, or deposited for his use with the county treasurer. Said district shall pay the committee a reasonable compensation for their services, to be taxed by said court or judge.

§ 161 No school district, society, city, or town shall take for school purposes the land of any ecclesiastical society, upon any part of which a church building has already been erected, without the consent of such ecclesiastical society, or any land devoted to or used for cemetery or burial purposes.

G S sec 4114

1871
Rev 1888 §2190
1895 ch 27

Church or cemetery land not to be taken for school

CHAPTER XI

School District Taxes¹

General Statutes, Chapter 146, page 626

§ 162² All taxes imposed by any school district shall be levied on the real estate situated therein, and the ratable personal property and polls of those persons who belonged to said district at the time of laying such tax, which polls shall be set in the list at one hundred dollars each, and upon any manufacturing or mechanical business, subject to taxation, which is located or carried on in said district, not including therein the value of any real estate situated out of the district, and also upon any mercantile business carried on in said district by any person or persons who do not reside in the town in which said school district is situated; and neither the business so taxed nor any real estate in said district shall be taxed in any other district.

§ 163 When any school district having within its boundaries any town almshouse and farm, shall impose any tax for the purpose of building or repairing its schoolhouse, said real estate owned by said town shall not be exempt from such taxation.

§ 164³ When real estate in any district is so entered in the list of the town in common with other real estate situated out of said district that there is no distinct and separate value put by the assessors upon the part lying in said district, one or more of the assessors of the town in which said property is situated

¹ For exemptions see Gen Stat § 2315

² Real estate in any district taxable there whatever owner's residence 4 D 376; 11 Conn 479

Votes imposing school taxes inartificially drawn held valid 15 Conn 331

Rate bill not invalid because it did not show on what list laid 15 Conn 447

Personal property of deceased person's estate in settlement taxable in district of his domicile at death 38 Conn 443

³ Doings of assessors under this section upheld and construed 15 Conn 447

G S sec 2415

1856 1860 1878
1883

Rev 1888 §3908
School district taxes, levied on what

G S sec 2416

1877
Rev 1888 §3909

Town poorhouse property taxable for schoolhouse

G S sec 2417

1856 1874
Rev 1888 §3910

Land partly in district

shall, on application of said district, value said part lying in said district and return a list of the same to the clerk of said district; and notice of such valuation, and of the meeting of the assessors and selectmen in § 165 mentioned, shall be given by the district committee in the same way as a notice for district meetings.

§ 165 At the end of ten days after such return of said list, the assessors and selectmen of the town shall meet in such place as said committee shall designate in such notice, and shall have the same power, in relation to such list, that the board of relief has in relation to town lists; and no deduction or abatement shall be made on account of the indebtedness of the owner of any real estate so taxed, unless both the debtor and the creditor belong to said district; and such list, when perfected by said assessors and selectmen, shall be lodged with the town clerk; and said valuation shall be the rule of taxation for said real estate by said district for the year ensuing; and said assessors shall be paid by said district a reasonable compensation for their services.

§ 166 When any real estate in any district has not been put into the town list, or when any polls in any district, liable to taxation, have not been entered in said list, one or more of the assessors of the town in which such omission has occurred, on application of said district, shall value such real estate, and make a list of said polls, and add such property and polls to the list of the district.

§ 167 When a district lays a tax on the town list last completed, and the title to any real estate has been in any way changed between the first day of October next preceding and the time of laying said tax, one or more of the assessors of the town in which such change of property has occurred, on application of such district, shall value said real estate in the name of the person owning it at the time of laying said tax, and deduct the same from the list of the person in whose name it stood on the town list.

§ 168 The assessors in performing the duties mentioned in §§ 166 and 167, shall proceed in the manner prescribed for assessing real estate in § 164.¹

¹ The following sections of the General Statutes apply to district taxes

Gen Stat § 2361 Town, society, school district, and highway taxes shall be laid either on the assessment list of the town last before or on that next thereafter completed, and be payable within one year after they are laid

§ 2382 Every collector of taxes shall, before he receives any such warrant, give to the community of which he is collector, a bond with surety to the acceptance of the selectmen, committee, or authority signing the rate bill, for the faithful discharge of his duties

§ 2383 The tax book of any collector of town, city, borough, or school district taxes shall be at all reasonable times open to the inspection of any tax-

Assessment of
part in district

G S sec 2418
1856
Rev 1888 §3911

Board of relief
Deductions for
indebtedness

G S sec 2419
1859
Rev 1888 §3912
Listing of real
estate and polls
omitted from
town list

G S sec 2420
1866
Rev 1888 §3913
Assessment of
land with title
changed since
town list

G S sec 2421
1859
Rev 1888 §3914
Mode of such
assessment

CHAPTER XII

District Committees

General Statutes, Chapter 137, page 581

GS sec 2174
1860
Rev 1888 §2152
District committee to be
ex officio agent

§ 169 In the absence of a special appointment the committee of a school district shall be the agent *ex officio* of said district.^{1 2}

payer, and to any auditor of public accounts of such town, city, borough, or school district Any collector who shall, after request, refuse to exhibit his tax book as aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars to such town, city, borough, or school district, and such penalty may be recovered by an action on such collector's official bond

§ 2391 Every collector of town taxes shall, except as otherwise specially provided by law, publish a notice of the time and place at which he will receive them, by advertising in a newspaper published in the county at least once a week for three successive weeks next preceding the time in such notice appointed, and by posting on a signpost in his town at least three weeks before said time; and collectors of other taxes shall appoint a time and place for receiving the same, and give reasonable notice thereof; and if any tax laid by any town, city, borough, or school district, except as otherwise specially provided by law, shall remain unpaid for one month, after the same shall become due and payable, interest at the rate of nine per cent. shall be charged from the time when such tax becomes due until the same shall be paid, which shall be collectible as a part of said tax; and said collectors shall keep an accurate and separate account of all such additions, and the time when the same may be received, and shall pay over the same as a part of said tax

§ 2393 Taxes shall become due on the first day on which the collector thereof, according to the terms of the notice given by him, is ready to receive them

§ 2407 All taxes, properly assessed, shall become a debt due from the person, persons, or corporation against whom they are respectively assessed, to the city, town, district, or community in whose favor they are assessed, and may be, in addition to the other remedies provided by law, recovered by any proper action, in the name of the community in whose favor they are assessed

§ 2412 Warrants for the collection of taxes may be in the following form

To A B, collector of taxes of the (here insert the name of the community laying the tax), in the county of———, greeting: By authority of the state of Connecticut, you are hereby commanded forthwith to collect of each person named in the annexed list his proportion of the same, as therein stated, being a tax laid by (name of community), on the———day of———, A D 19—— And you are to pay the amount of said tax, less abatements, and less taxes the lien for which has been continued by certificate, to the treasurer of said (name of the community), on or before the———day of———, A D 19—— And if any person fails to pay his proportion of said tax, upon demand, you are to levy upon his goods and chattels, and dispose of the same as the law directs; and after satisfying said tax and the lawful charges, return the surplus, if any, to him; and if such goods and chattels do not come to your knowledge, you are to levy upon his real estate, and sell enough thereof to pay his tax and the cost of levy, and give to the purchaser a deed thereof, or take the body of said person, and him commit unto the keeper of the jail of said county within the prison, who is hereby commanded to receive and safely keep him until he shall pay said sum, together with your fees, or be discharged in due course of law Dated at
———this———day of———, A D 19——

A B, Justice of the Peace

¹ Shall employ and dismiss teachers subject to direction of district § 105

² The committeeman of a school district is a public agent 22 Conn 383

§ 170 The committee of every district¹ shall give due notice of all meetings of the district,² may call a special meeting thereof at any time, and shall call one on the written request of one-fifth or of ten of the legal voters in the district stating the object for which a meeting is desired, to be held within fifteen days after such request is presented, and for any failure so to comply with such request they shall be fined not more than thirty dollars.

G S sec 2233
1856 1872
Rev 1888 §2213
Powers and
duties

They shall provide suitable schoolrooms,³ and furnish the same with fuel properly prepared ;

Visit the schools, by one or more of their number, twice at least during each term ;

Shall, when the scholars are not properly supplied with books, and their parents are too poor to furnish them, provide the same, the cost thereof to be included in the incidental expenses of the term ;⁴

Shall suspend, or expel from school for the term, or for any part thereof, all pupils found guilty, on full hearing, of incorrigibly bad conduct ;

And shall give such information and assistance to the school visitors of the town as they may require.

§ 171 The committee shall give to the secretary of the board of school visitors notice of the date of the commencement and close of each school term, within one week of said commencement, and at least four weeks before the close, respectively, and each committee shall, at the expiration of its term of office, on the fifteenth of July in each year, or within five days thereafter, report to the school visitors in the manner and form prescribed by the state board of education. They shall return an enumeration of the children residing in the district on the first day of October in each year, in accordance with the provisions of this title,⁵ and the committee of every district formed from parts of two or more towns, shall make such return to the school visitors of each of said towns, specifying the towns to which each person so enumerated belongs ;⁶

G S sec 2234
1861 1867
Rev 1888 §2214
1889 chs 26 §2;
47 §2
Reports

¹ Must be a resident of the district § 144

Committee must conform to vote of district, and its authority *de* school-house and teacher is contingent on failure of district to act 33 Conn 304 305

Has power to remove teacher unless district votes otherwise 33 Conn 304
Mandamus will lie to compel committee to conform to order of district *Id*

Previous to enactment of § 172 committee might contract with teacher for a period beyond term of office 36 Conn 282 See § 197

Committeeman may forcibly remove scholar 41 Conn 446

Committee may act as a board by a majority if all are present or have notice 46 Conn 403 ² §§ 134 141 187

³ When the district has a proper schoolhouse the committee cannot provide another schoolroom elsewhere 28 Conn 333

⁴ § 46 ⁵ §§ 202 205 ⁶ § 226

and shall make returns to the secretary of the board of school visitors of the town having jurisdiction over the district of the receipts, expenditures, and statistics, in accordance with blank forms furnished by the secretary of the state board of education.¹

G S sec 2235
1895 ch 131

Limitation of
power to make
contracts

§ 172 No committee of any school district elected under the provisions of § 144, shall enter into any contract in behalf of said district extending beyond the expiration of the term for which he may have been elected, without first obtaining at a meeting of said district legally called for that purpose a majority vote in favor of such proposed action.²

CHAPTER XIII

Consolidation of School Districts³

General Statutes, Chapter 136, page 577

G S sec 2212
1866 1869
Rev 1888 §2193
1889 ch 202
1889 ch 219

Consolidation of
districts

§ 173 Any town may abolish all the school districts, and parts of school districts,⁴ within its limits, and assume and maintain control of the public schools therein, subject to the requirements and restrictions imposed by the general assembly; and for this purpose every such town shall constitute one school district, having all the powers and duties of a school district, with the exceptions hereinafter stated.

G S sec 2213
1866 1869 1875
Rev 1888 §2194
1889 ch 202
1889 ch 219
1903 ch 205

Vote to be by
ballot at annual
meeting

§ 174⁵ Whenever a vote shall be taken in any town in reference to abolishing school districts and assuming control of public schools therein, and whenever a vote shall be taken to re-establish school districts under § 191 of this chapter, such vote shall be by ballot⁶ at an annual town meeting, upon notice thereof given in the warning.⁷ The selectmen shall provide a ballot box for that purpose, marked "Consolidation of School Districts." Those in favor of such consolidation shall deposit in said box a ballot with the words "Consolidation of School

¹ To be notified of estimates and appropriations §§215 217

² § 105

³ The assumption of control by the town carries with it all necessary power to repair school buildings 71 Conn 740 741

A town assuming control of the school property holds it in trust for educational purposes 71 Conn 170 171

Transfer of control from districts to town is merely a transfer from one public agency to another 16

⁴ School districts are mere governmental instruments for the performance of the governmental duty of providing education 59 Conn 60

⁵ Town registry list is registry list for school purposes § 139

⁶ Official ballots will be furnished by the secretary of state Gen Stat § 1632

⁷ What constitutes sufficient notice; not necessary to give each school district particular notice 73 Conn 166

The following clause will be sufficient

To determine by ballot whether the town will abolish all the school districts and parts of school districts within its limits and assume and maintain control of the public schools

Districts, Yes ” written or printed thereon, and those opposed shall deposit a ballot with the words “ Consolidation of School Districts, No ” written or printed thereon, and in towns divided into wards or voting districts for annual town meetings such a ballot box shall be provided at each of such wards or voting districts, and the ballots shall be examined, assorted, counted, and declared in the manner provided by law.¹ Section 1649 of the general statutes in so far as the same is inconsistent herewith shall not apply to votes taken under the provisions of this section.²

§ 175 A vote to consolidate the school districts in any town into one district shall take effect on the first Monday of July next succeeding said vote, and any town assuming the control of its public schools, as provided in this chapter, may at any annual meeting, not previous to the fifth annual meeting thereafter,³ vote to abandon such control and re-establish the several districts as they were before said action, which vote shall be by ballot, in the manner prescribed in § 174.

§ 176 The selectmen of a town voting to consolidate shall determine, not later than the first Monday of May, the number of which the town school committee shall consist.⁴ Such committee shall consist of either six, nine, or twelve residents of said town. Every such town shall, at a special meeting of said town called for the purpose by the selectmen, to be held on the first Monday of June following, elect by ballot a town school committee of the number determined upon by said selectmen. In all cases the number of the committee to be elected shall be stated in the warning of said meeting. Such election shall be conducted in the same manner as the annual elections of towns.⁵

§ 177 If the number of the committee to be elected shall be six or twelve no person shall vote for more than half that number; if the number be nine, no person shall vote for more than five, and the six, nine, or twelve persons, as the case may be, receiving the highest number of votes, shall be the town school committee of said town for the respective terms as hereinafter provided, commencing on the first Monday of July next following. The members of such committee so elected shall divide themselves into three equal classes, holding office respectively until the second, third, and fourth subsequent annual town elections of said town, at which elections and at every annual election, subsequent to the last thereof, two, three,

G S sec 2214

1867

Rev 1888 §2208

1889 ch 202

1889 ch 219

When vote to consolidate takes effect

G S sec 2215

1867

Rev 1888 §2195

1889 ch 219

Number and election of committee; qualifications

G S sec 2216

1867

Rev 1888 §2195

1889 ch 219

Minority representation on committee; terms of office

¹ Gen Stat § 1656 ² Official envelopes not required

³ Vote to abandon control, taken before the fifth annual meeting, is of no effect 73 Conn 172

⁴ See § 87 ⁵ See ch xix

or four members, as the case may be, shall be elected by ballot for a term of three years, in the manner prescribed in § 96.

§ 178 All business relating to public schools in such towns shall be transacted at town meetings.¹

§ 179 The town school committee shall have the powers and duties of high school committees,² district committees,³ and boards of school visitors; ^{4 5}

Shall see that good public schools of the different grades are maintained in the various parts of the town for not less

G S sec 2217

1867

Rev 1888 §2196
School business
to be done at
town meetings

G S sec 2218

1867

Rev 1888 §2197
1889 ch 47 §3
1895 ch 67
1895 ch 304

General powers
of town school
committee

¹ See note § 55 ² § 65 ³ Ch xii

⁴ § 97 Return of names to secretary of state § 89 Term of office § 90
Refusal to accept office § 91 Eligibility § 92

⁵ *Duties and powers*

Town school committee

1 To enforce labor law § 27

2 Forward names of pupils for normal schools § 14

3 Give leaving certificates § 19

4 Examine manufacturing establishments § 28

5 Employ teacher of music § 42

6 If directed by town, purchase text-books § 45

7 Grant hearing to parents in certain cases § 47

8 Superintend high schools § 66

9 Consent to attendance of children at non-local high school § 67

Consent to conveyance of high school children § 71

10 Provide evening school instruction § 74

Rooms, etc., for evening schools § 75

Certify attendance to comptroller § 77

Request relief from evening school law § 79

11 Organization

Choose chairman, secretary § 97

For enumeration of duties see § 97

When chairman shall call meeting § 98

Secretary shall keep records § 99

12 Appoint acting visitors § 101

Superintendent § 102

Compensation § 103

13 Examine teachers and grant certificates §§ 104, 194

Revoke certificates § 104

14 Employ and dismiss teachers §§ 105, 197

15 Members cannot be appointed teachers §§ 106, 198

16 Select and approve books and apparatus §§ 107, 200

17 Returns to comptroller children of certain ages § 108

18 Text books, cannot change except by two-thirds vote § 111

19 May require vaccination §§ 112, 266

20 Preserve books and documents § 113

21 May administer oath § 114

22 May choose superintendent § 115

Form supervision district § 116

Petition state board of education for agent to supervise schools
§ 119

23 Custodian of registers § 199

24 May appropriate library money § 201

25 Make enumeration § 205

Examine and correct returns § 205

26 Make certificate to comptroller § 207

27 Certify to average attendance in certain towns § 210

28 Penalty for fraudulent returns § 229

29 Recommend changes in schoolhouses to secure light, ventilation, or
sanitary arrangements § 264

than the length of time that would be required had no such consolidation been made;

Manage the property of the town pertaining to schools;

Examine,¹ employ, and dismiss the teachers for the schools of such towns;²

Lodge all bonds, leases, notes, and other securities with the treasurer of said town, unless the same have been intrusted to others by the grantors, or the general assembly;

Pay the town treasurer all money which they may receive for the support of schools;

Determine the number and qualifications of the scholars to be admitted into each school;

Designate the schools which shall be attended by the children within their jurisdiction, and may arrange with the committee of any adjacent town or district for the instruction therein of such children as may attend there more conveniently;

Shall fill vacancies in their own number until the next annual town meeting when vacancies shall be filled as provided in § 176, and the ballots shall distinctly specify the vacancy to be filled;

Shall annually, during the first two weeks of September, ascertain the expenses of maintaining the schools under their superintendence, during the year ending the fourteenth day of the previous July,³ and report the same, with the amount of moneys received toward the payment thereof, to the annual town meeting, and shall, at the same time, make a full report of their doings, and the condition of the schools under their superintendence, and of all important matters concerning the same;

And shall perform all lawful acts which may be required of them by the town or which may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this title.⁴

§ 180 Such towns shall assume the property and be responsible for the debts of the districts within their respective limits.⁵ Such property shall be appraised and the amount of the debts estimated under the direction of the town, and the appraised value of such property may be raised by a tax to be laid by the town on its grand list next completed; and if such tax is raised, the taxpayers in each of the districts previously existing shall be paid or credited on the rate bill with their respective proportions of any excess of the property of such district over and above its liabilities, as ascertained by the town;

G S sec 2219

1867

Rev 1888 §2198

Property of consolidated districts

¹ § 104 ² § 105 ³ § 216

⁴ Powers conferred and duties imposed by this section construed 65 Conn 183

⁵ See § 129

or the difference in the value of the property of the several districts may be adjusted in any other manner agreed upon by the parties in interest. Permanent funds vested in any town for school purposes shall remain in charge of the school fund treasurer of the town.

G S sec 2220

1887

Rev 1888 §2199

Time for paying
tax extended

§ 181 Whenever any town shall have assumed control of and appraised the school property as provided in § 180, the town may, by vote in town meeting, extend the time in which the taxpayers of any district or districts shall be required to pay the excess of assessment over the appraised value of the property in such district for a period not exceeding five years, and all the property belonging to the school districts over which any town has assumed or shall assume control shall be vested in such town to be held for school purposes so long as so required, and may be sold and deeded by said town when not required for school purposes.

G S sec 2221

1887

Rev 1888 §2200

Proceedings in
case of joint dis-
tricts

§ 182 Whenever any town has voted, or shall vote, to assume control of all the schools, as provided in this chapter, in case there is a joint district the selectmen of the towns out of which such joint district is formed shall meet within ten days after receiving a written request for such meeting signed by the first selectman of either of said towns, and appraise the school-house and other school property owned and used by said joint district and determine what proportion is owned by the inhabitants of the towns residing in said district. If the several boards of selectmen shall not agree, the same shall be determined by a judge of the superior court upon application of either of the boards of selectmen, and his decision shall be final. The proportion belonging to the taxpayers of the town in which the property is not located, after deducting the indebtedness of the district, shall be paid to the treasurer of such town by the treasurer of the town in which such property is located, and the same shall be remitted to the taxpayers of said town.

G S sec 2222

1872

Rev 1888 §2201

Management of
permanent
funds

§ 183 In case any school district, formerly existing in a town in which the school districts have been or shall be abolished or consolidated, has received a permanent fund for the support of a school or schools in said district, the school fund treasurer shall have charge of it, and keep a separate account thereof; and the income of said fund shall be held subject to the order of the town school committee, which shall apply it for the benefit of the school or schools within or nearest to the limits of the district formerly existing, in such manner as to carry out, as nearly as possible, the intent of the grantor of said fund.¹

¹ §§ 54 87

§ 184 Every such town shall be entitled to receive from the state, annually, and upon the conditions prescribed for school districts, for the purposes of school libraries, a sum not exceeding the aggregate amount which the former districts of said town might have received in like circumstances.¹

G S sec 2223
1867
Rev 1888 §2202
School libraries

§ 185 The expenses of maintaining public schools in such towns, which shall be incurred with the approval of the town school committee, shall be paid by the town treasurer on orders drawn by the town school committee, except so far as they may be met by the income from local school funds. Such orders may be signed by such persons on behalf of the school committee as the committee by by-law or special vote, certified by the secretary to the town treasurer, may provide; and in the absence of such by-law or special direction by the secretary.

G S sec 2224
Rev 1875 p 140
Rev 1888 §2203
1903 ch 59
Payment of
school expenses

§ 186 When any part of a school district lying in two or more towns shall be abolished or consolidated by either, its selectmen shall give immediate notice thereof to the selectmen of the other town or towns, which shall thereafter provide for the schooling of the children belonging thereto, who formerly belonged to said school district.

G S sec 2225
1872
Rev 1888 §2204
Notice when
part of district
is abolished

§ 187 Any school district which has been, or shall be, abolished by any town, may settle and close up its affairs; and its district committee last elected, or the selectmen of said town, may call special meetings of the district.

G S sec 2226
1879
Rev 1888 §2205
Settlement of
affairs of
abolished dis-
trict

§ 188 If any such district has, or shall, become liable, by judgment or otherwise, to pay any claims or demands upon it, or if expenses and liabilities have been or shall be incurred by it in settling up its affairs, after consolidation, the selectmen of said town, upon the request of said district, shall pay the same and charge the amount to the district, and said amount shall be raised by the selectmen adding the same to the tax to be laid by the said town on its grand list next completed of the taxable property of such district.

G S sec 2227
1879
Rev 1888 §2206
Payment of
debts of district

§ 189 Said selectmen shall collect all taxes, claims, and demands in favor of such district, in the name of the district, and credit the same to the district, less expenses of collection.

G S sec 2228
1879
Rev 1888 §2207
Collection of
taxes of district

§ 190 When any town has voted to re-establish its school districts as provided in § 175, each of the districts shall pay the town for all improvements which the town has made on the schoolhouse, its furniture, and appurtenances within the district. The amounts to be thus paid shall be determined by the selectmen and the town school committee. When such payments are made the town shall restore or make good to each

G S sec 2229
1867 1877
Rev 1888 §2209
Towns reim-
bursed for im-
provements

¹ Ch xv

of the districts the school property and local funds formerly belonging to the district. If any district shall refuse or neglect to make the payment required by this section till the expiration of six months after the passage of the vote of the town to re-establish the districts, the selectmen may cause a tax sufficient to make said payment, including the cost of laying and collecting such tax, to be laid on the district in the manner provided by law for school district taxes except that the selectmen shall perform the duties required of district committees therein, and to be collected and paid to the town.

§ 191 A vote to re-establish the school districts shall not take effect further than to authorize the district to hold meetings, lay and collect taxes, and appoint officers for these purposes, till all the settlements and payments required by § 190 have been made; and unless such payments and settlements are made within one year after the passage of said vote said vote shall be null and void.

§ 192 When any town in which the school districts have been consolidated has abandoned or shall abandon such system, the persons elected school committee of such consolidated districts at the election next preceding such abandonment shall be and remain the members of the board of school visitors of such town, with all the powers and duties of school visitors, during the term for which they were or may be respectively elected, in the same manner as if elected school visitors of such town.

§ 193 Towns shall have the same powers, and be subject to the same regulations, as school districts, in taking land for schoolhouses, outbuildings, and convenient accommodations for schools.¹

CHAPTER XIV

Teachers²

General Statutes, Chapter 140, page 584

§ 194 School visitors, town school committees, or boards of education shall, as a board, or by a committee by them ap-

¹ §§ 158-161

- ² 1 May be employed by — *a* school visitors § 40
b board of education § 59
c district committees § 123
d town committees § 179
e high school committees § 65
f teacher of music § 42
2 May be examined by — *a* state board of education § 4
b school visitors § 194
c boards of education § 61
d town committee § 179

G S sec 2230
1877
Rev 1888 § 2210
Vote to re-establish

G S sec 2231
1877
Rev 1888 § 2211
Town school
committee to become school visitors

G S sec 2232
1857
Rev 1888 § 2212
1895 ch 27
Taking land for school purposes

G S sec 2245
1856 1867 1872
Rev 1888
§§ 2132 2135
2197 2221
1893 ch 157 § 4
1895 ch 304
1901 ch 81 § 5

pointed, examine¹ all persons desiring to teach in the public schools; and give to those with whose moral character and ability they are satisfied, if found qualified to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, and grammar, the rudiments of geography and history, and the rudiments of drawing if required,² a certificate authorizing the holder to teach in any public school in the town or district so long as desired, without further examination unless specially ordered; such certificate may limit the authority to teach to a specified time or in a specified school.³ No certificate to teach in grades above the third in graded schools nor in classes corresponding to such grades in ungraded schools shall be granted to any person who has not passed a satisfactory examination in hygiene, including the effects of alcohol and narcotics on health and character.⁴ If a person is examined and found qualified to teach branches other than those required in all cases, such branches shall be named in his certificate. Said certificate shall be signed by a majority of the board or committee or by all the members of the committee appointed to examine. They may revoke the certificates of such teachers

Examination of
teachers; certifi-
cates

3 Make eyesight tests § 5

4 Shall be paid once a month unless district vote otherwise § 219

5 The reasonableness of the punishment administered by a school teacher to a pupil is purely a question of fact 53 Conn 481

6 A school teacher has a right to require obedience to reasonable rules and a proper submission to his authority, and to inflict punishment for disobedience Ib

In the absence of rules established by the school board or other proper authority, the teacher has a right to make all necessary and proper rules for the regulation of the school Ib

In inflicting corporal punishment the teacher must be governed, as to the mode and severity of it, by the nature of the offense, and by the age, size, and physical condition of the pupil. Where a boy has been habitually refractory and disobedient, the teacher, in punishing him for a particular offense, may take into consideration his habitual disobedience Ib

And it is not necessary that he should inform the pupil at the time that he is punishing him for his past as well as present misconduct Ib

¹ § 104

² §§ 17 38 104

³ General certificate of teacher is sufficient in any district of the town where issued 36 Conn 282

A general certificate of examination and approbation not limited to any particular district or term of school makes the holder qualified to teach in any district of the town unless it is revoked or a re-examination required 36 Conn 282

The provision as to new certificate, if required by school visitors, applies only to certificates limited as to time or qualification 36 Conn 282

A school district contracting with a teacher who has an old certificate from the board of school visitors, without requiring a new one, cannot afterwards repudiate the contract because he should have had a new one Ib

⁴ §§ 43 44

as shall at any time be found incompetent to teach or to manage a school, or fail to conform to their requirements.¹

G S sec 2246
1884
Rev 1888 §2222
1895 ch 135
State board of
education may
grant certificate

§ 195 The state board of education may, upon public examination in such branches and upon such terms as it may prescribe, grant a certificate of qualification to teach in any public school in the state, and may revoke the same. The certificate of qualification issued under this section shall be accepted by boards of school visitors, boards of education, and town school committees in lieu of any other examination.

G S sec 2247
1856
Rev 1888
§§2221 2222
1895 ch 135
Teacher must
have a certifi-
cate

§ 196 No teacher shall be employed in any school receiving any portion of its support from the public money until he has received a certificate of approbation in accordance with the provisions of this chapter; nor shall any teacher be entitled to any wages, so far as the same are paid out of any public money appropriated to schools,² unless he can produce such certificate, dated previous to the opening of his school.

G S sec 2248
1856 1857 1867
Rev 1888
§§2122 2130
2135 2155
2197 2213
2216
1895 ch 131
Who may em-
ploy teachers
School visitors
Town

§ 197 Town school committees, boards of education, and high school and district committees unless otherwise directed by the district or ordered by the town, shall employ and dismiss the teachers for the schools of their respective towns or districts;³ but no district committee shall employ a teacher for a longer period of time than that for which he may have been elected without first obtaining, at a meeting of said district, legally called for that purpose, a majority vote in favor of such proposed action.⁴ Any town, unless otherwise provided, may direct the school visitors to employ the teachers for all public schools of the town for such terms of the schools as it may specify.

G S sec 2249
1895 ch 67
Teacher not to
be a school visi-
tor
School visitor

§ 198 No person elected to the office of school visitor or town school committee shall be employed as teacher in the town where he is school visitor or member of the town school committee. If any school visitor or member of the town school committee shall be employed, contrary to the provisions of this section the office of school visitor or town school committee to which he was elected shall become vacant.

G S sec 2250
1856 1867 1875
Rev 1888 §2233
1895 ch 21

§ 199 The teacher of every public school shall correctly keep the school register provided by the state, in the manner

¹ Teacher may be discharged by the district; and in absence of action by the district, may be discharged by the committee 33 Conn 304

If improperly discharged by the committee the district may compel reinstatement 33 Conn 305 306

Is not a public officer in ordinary sense of the word; his wages are subject to attachment 53 Conn 509 Status of teacher, as to district *Id* ² Ch xvi

³ Teachers may be discharged by the district, or in the absence of any action by the district, by the district committee, if they think it for the interest of the school. If improperly discharged against the orders of the district, they will be reinstated by a writ of mandamus 33 Conn 304-306

⁴ Previous to enactment of § 172 a teacher might be employed by the committee for a period extending beyond committee's term of office 36 Conn 282

and form required by the state board of education,¹ and at the end of each school term, and before said teacher shall leave such school, shall certify in writing to the correctness of the same, and immediately deliver it to the secretary of the board of school visitors,² town school committee, or board of education having jurisdiction over such school; and no teacher shall receive any pay except for such time as the register has been legally kept and certified.

Teacher to keep register

CHAPTER XV

School Libraries and Philosophical Apparatus

General Statutes, Chapter 139, page 583

§ 200 The treasurer of the state, upon the order of the secretary of the state board of education,³ shall pay ten dollars to every school district, and to every town maintaining a high school, which shall raise by tax or otherwise a like sum for the same purpose, to establish within such district, or for the use of such high school, a school library composed of books of reference, and other books to be used in connection with school work, and to procure maps, globes, or any proper philosophical and chemical apparatus; and the further sum of five dollars annually,⁴ upon a like order, to every such district or town which has raised a like sum for the current year for maintaining or replenishing such library or apparatus.

G S sec 1224,2
1856 1867 1869
1870 1872 1882
Rev 1888
§§ 2218 2219
State grant

If the number of scholars in actual attendance⁵ in any such district or high school exceeds one hundred the treasurer shall pay ten dollars in the first instance, and five dollars annually thereafter, for every one hundred or fractional part of a hundred scholars in excess of the first hundred.

The expense incurred by any district in accordance with the provisions of this section may be reckoned among its incidental expenses, to be defrayed in the manner provided in this title for such incidental expenses.

The selection of all books and apparatus shall be made or approved by the board of school visitors, or the town school committee, which shall also prescribe the rules for their management, use, and safe-keeping.⁶

School visitors

§ 201 The town school committee or the joint board of

G S sec 224,3
1889 ch 17

¹ § 2 ² § 101 ³ § 8

⁴ The library year coincides with the calendar year

⁵ Actual attendance means number of different scholars registered in school year

⁶ Teachers may ask advice and assistance of the Connecticut public library committee § 246

selectmen and school visitors in each town may appropriate money for the purchase of books and apparatus to be used in the public schools of the town. The money thus appropriated shall be expended by a committee on libraries and apparatus, annually appointed by the town school committee or school visitors, to whom the treasurer of the town shall pay such money upon the written order of such committee.

The treasurer of the state upon the order of the secretary of the state board of education shall annually pay said committee five dollars for every public school within said town, and, if the number of scholars in any public school within the town exceeds one hundred, the treasurer shall annually pay to said committee five dollars for every one hundred scholars and fractional part of one hundred scholars in actual attendance at such school; but no greater amount shall be paid to such committee by the state than is paid during the same year by the town for the same purpose; and *provided* that any amount paid by the state under § 200 to any district or for any high school within said town shall be deducted from the amount payable under this section.

The books and apparatus so purchased shall remain the property of the town and under the care and control of said committee.

CHAPTER XVI

Support of Public Schools¹

General Statutes, Chapter 141, page 586

§ 202 The committee of each school district or, if they fail or are unable to do so, the clerk, shall annually in October ascertain the name and age of every person over four and

¹ Gen Stat § 61 Whenever any specific appropriation of money may have been made by the general assembly, by the representatives and senators of any county, or by any community or corporation named in the preceding section, every agent, commissioner, or executive officer of the state, or of any county, city, borough, town, or school district, who shall wilfully authorize or contract for the expenditure of any money, or the creation of any debt for any purpose in excess of the amount specifically appropriated for such purpose by the general assembly, the county representatives and senators, or the community or corporation of which he is agent, commissioner, or executive officer, unless such expenditure shall be made or debt contracted for the necessary repair of roads or bridges, *or the necessary support of schools* or paupers, in cases arising after the proper appropriation has been exhausted, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or both

Gen Stat § 60 The general assembly, in behalf of the state; the representatives of the towns and the senators resident in the several counties, in behalf of their respective counties; every city, by its common council when so authorized by its charter, or by its freemen in legal meeting assembled; and every town, borough, or school district, by legal meeting of its qualified voters, may make appropriations of specific sums of money for any purpose authorized by law, and by the warnings of the meetings at which the appropriations are made

As to what constitutes an appropriation see 58 Conn 486

G S sec 2252
1838 1849 1878
1882
Rev 1888 §2224
1889 ch 26 §1
1897 ch 50
1901 ch 82

under sixteen years of age who shall belong to such district,¹ on the first Monday of said month, and the place, year, and month when such persons last attended school, together with the name of the parents, guardians, or the employers of such persons, and return the same to the school visitors of the town to which such district belongs, on or before the twentieth of October; children temporarily residing in one district but having parents or guardians residing in another shall be enumerated only as belonging to the latter district.² For making such enumeration the committee or clerk of the district shall receive one dollar, and in addition thereto three cents for each child enumerated in excess of fifty, and the cost of said enumeration shall be paid from the amount appropriated by the town for the support of schools in said district. If the return of enumeration is not made to the board of school visitors on or before said twentieth of October, one of the school visitors or a person duly appointed by the board of school visitors shall make a complete enumeration before the first of November next following and return it to said school visitors, and shall receive therefor a sum not to exceed five cents for each child so enumerated.

Enumeration of
children in
districts

§ 203 Such return shall be signed and sworn to by the person making it, substantially in the following form:

I hereby certify that I have carefully enumerated, according to law, all persons between the ages of four and sixteen years, within the _____ school district, and find that on the first Monday of October, A.D. 19—, there were of such persons, residing in and belonging to said district, the number of _____.

G S sec 2253
1849
Rev 1888 §2225
1889 ch 26 §2
1895 ch 223
1897 ch 50

Return of
enumeration

A. B.

On this _____ day of _____, A. D. 19—, personally appeared the above-named A. B. and made oath to the truth of the above return by him subscribed before me.

_____, Justice of the Peace.

§ 204 The school visitors of the town shall examine and correct the returns made to them, so that no person shall be enumerated twice in different districts or be improperly returned, and lodge them as corrected with the town treasurer.

G S sec 2254
1849 1887
Rev 1888 §2227
1889 ch 26
§§2 3
1897 ch 50

¹ Phrase "who shall belong to such district" construed 59 Conn 491 492 No distinction between "domicile" and "actual residence" as to subjects of enumeration 16

a § 2130, General Statutes, provides that the public schools of the districts "shall be open to all children over four years of age in the respective districts"; § 2252 provides for the enumeration of all children of school age "who shall belong to such district"; and § 2253 for a return by the enumerators of children "residing within the school districts" Under these sections it is not necessary that a child should be domiciled in the district, but enough if it is residing in the district in the ordinary sense of that term

b A child of school age, whose parents reside in another state, but who had lived for several years, and expected to continue to live, in the family of a domiciled resident of the district, was entitled to the privileges of the district school Yale vs West Middle School District 59 Conn 489 2 §

² Enumeration of children in temporary homes see § 82

Correction of
returns
certificate

They shall also transmit to the comptroller,¹ on or before the fifth day of December, annually, a certificate in which the number of persons shall be inserted in words at full length, which shall be sworn to, substantially, according to the following form:

We, the school visitors of the town of _____, certify that from the returns made to us under oath, as by law provided, we find that on the first Monday of October, A.D. 19—, there were residing within the school districts belonging to said town the number of _____ persons between four and sixteen years of age; and from the best information we can obtain, we believe that said number is correct.

_____,
_____,

School Visitors.

on this _____ day of _____, A.D. 19—, personally appeared the above-named school visitors, and made oath to the truth of the above certificate by them subscribed before me.

C. D.

Justice of the Peace.

G S sec 2255 i
Rev 1875 p 139
Rev 1888
§§2197 2224
1889 ch 26
1897 ch 50
1901 ch 82
1903 ch 64

Enumeration in
consolidated
districts

§ 205 Town school committees shall annually appoint one or more persons who shall, in October of each year, ascertain the name and age of every person over four and under sixteen years of age who shall belong to such town on the first Monday of said month, and the place, year, and month when such person last attended school, together with the names of the parents, guardians, or employers of such person, and return the same to the town school committee on or before the twentieth of October. Said person so appointed shall receive a sum not exceeding five cents for each child so enumerated. Such return shall be signed by the person making it, and sworn to substantially according to the form prescribed in § 203. The town school committee shall examine and correct the returns made to it so that no person shall be enumerated twice or be improperly returned, and lodge them, as corrected, with the town treasurer, and shall also transmit to the comptroller, on or before the fifth of December annually, a certificate in which the number of persons shall be inserted in words at full length, which shall be sworn to, substantially according to the form prescribed in § 204.

G S sec 2256
1884
Rev 1888 §2226
Penalty for
refusing to give
age of child

§ 206 Every person having control of a child between four and sixteen years of age, who shall wilfully refuse to give the person making the enumeration required by this chapter the name and age of such child, and such information concerning the school attendance of such child as said chapter requires, shall be fined three dollars.

G S sec 2257
1849 1854 1856
1871 1872

§ 207 The comptroller shall annually, as soon after the twenty-eighth of February as may be, draw orders for the

support of the common schools at the rate of two dollars and twenty-five cents for each child between the ages of four and sixteen years on the enumeration last made and perfected, which orders shall be payable from the civil list funds of the state, and be divided and distributed among the several towns in proportion to the number of persons in each between the ages of four and sixteen years, as ascertained from said returns; and he shall transmit the amount distributed to each town to its treasurer, on the application of its school visitors, or its town school committee; but no such money shall be transmitted to any town until the comptroller shall have received from its school visitors or committee a certificate, signed by them or their chairman and secretary, and substantially in the following form:

Rev 1888 §2228
1893 ch 238
1897 ch 5 §2
Grant by state

We, the school visitors (or town school committee) of the town of _____, certify that the schools in said town have been kept for the period required by law during the year ending the fourteenth day of July last, by teachers duly examined and approved, and have been visited according to law; and that all moneys drawn from the public treasury by said town for said year, appropriated to schooling, have been faithfully applied and expended in paying for teachers' wages, and for no other purpose whatever.

Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, A.
D. 19—.

_____) School Visitors
_____) (or Town School
_____) Committee).

To the comptroller.

§ 208 Every town having a valuation of less than five hundred thousand dollars may annually receive from the treasurer of the state upon the order of the comptroller a sum which will enable the town to annually expend for the support of public schools twenty-five dollars for each child in average attendance, as determined by the attested school registers for the school year ending July fourteenth; *provided*, that payments of principal or interest on indebtedness, the expense of new buildings, sites, and permanent improvements shall not be included in obtaining the cost of each scholar in average attendance, and, *provided*, that the said state grant shall be expended only for teachers' wages.

1903 ch 102 §1
Support of
schools
Average
attendance
Grant to
certain towns

§ 209 The comptroller shall not draw an order in favor of a town under the provisions of § 208 unless the town, in the year for which said average attendance grant is made, shall have laid and collected a tax of not less than four mills on its grand list for the support of schools and shall have expended the same.

1903 ch 102 §2
Condition; four
mills tax

§ 210 The secretary of the board of school visitors or town school committee of every town entitled to a grant under

1903 ch 102 §3
Method of
payment by
the state

the provisions of § 208, shall on or before the fourteenth day of July, 1904, and annually thereafter, certify under oath to the state board of education upon blanks to be furnished by said board, the average attendance in each school in said town, and shall also certify that the schools of the town have been kept for the period required by law during the year ending the fourteenth day of July, by teachers legally examined and found qualified, and that the amount raised by tax as provided by § 209 has been expended for the support of public schools, and that the state grant authorized by § 208 has been expended for teachers' wages and for no other purpose. The comptroller shall, on application of said board, draw an order on the treasurer in favor of the town for the amount provided in § 208.

G S sec 2261
1856
Rev 1888 §2230

Comptroller
may make
deduction from
school moneys

§ 211 When the school in any school district shall not be kept according to law,¹ the school visitors of the town, to which such district belongs, shall, in their certificate or certificates to the comptroller for the year following, state such fact, and also the number of children enumerated in such district; and when application is made for the school moneys payable to such town for said year, he shall deduct from the whole number of children enumerated in such town the number contained in such district; and shall draw an order for such part only of the moneys that would otherwise go to said town, as is proportioned to the number of children in the remaining districts therein.

G S sec 2262
1798
Rev 1888 §2231
Misapplication
of school
money;

§ 212 If any money appropriated to the use of schools shall be applied by a town or school district to any other purpose, such town or school district shall forfeit the amount thereof to the state; and the comptroller shall sue for the same in behalf of the state, to be applied, when recovered, to the use of schools.

G S sec 2263
1870
Rev 1888 §2232
Income of town
deposit fund

§ 213 The income of the town deposit fund,² belonging to any town, and of any other town fund which is or shall be established or appropriated for the support of public schools in any town, shall be paid annually into the town treasury, for the support of public schools therein.

G S sec 2264
1872
Rev 1888 §2233
School society
and district
fund

§ 214 The income of any fund that is or shall be established or appropriated for the support of public schools in any school district or school society existing in any town, shall be paid annually into the treasury of such district or society, for the support of public schools therein; but if such district or

¹ § 109 A district is not entitled to any state or town money unless the schoolhouse and outbuildings are satisfactory to the school visitors § 153

² Ch xvii

society shall at any time cease to exist, then the principal of said fund shall be paid over to the school fund treasurer of the town;¹ the income thereof to be applied for the support of public schools therein, in the manner prescribed in § 183.

§ 215 The school visitors and selectmen in each town which has not voted to consolidate its school districts shall meet as a joint board on the third Tuesday of June in each year, and prepare a statement showing the estimated cost of each and all the public schools in their town, for the next succeeding school year, and shall immediately thereafter notify the committees of the respective school districts of the several amounts so fixed.

G S sec 2265
1886 1887
Rev 1888 §2234
1893 ch 126

Meeting of joint
board of school
visitors and
selectmen

§ 216 The school year shall commence on the fifteenth day of July, and end on the fourteenth day of July.

G S sec 2266
1886
Rev 1888 §2235
1890 ch 47 §3
School year
defined

§ 217 The school visitors and selectmen in each town which has not voted to consolidate its districts shall, as a joint board, present at the annual town meeting a written or printed statement of the total cost of each and all of the public schools in such town for the school year next preceding, and an estimate of the cost of such schools for the current school year. Said board shall also on or before the fifteenth of October in each year fix the several amounts which in their judgment will be sufficient to pay the wages of teachers, including board, and the incidental expenses of maintaining the schools in the various districts within the jurisdiction of such town, for the period during the current year, that schools are required by law, or by vote of the town, to be maintained; shall notify the respective districts of the several amounts so fixed; and if any district, by contributing the teachers' board, or any of the incidental expenses of the school, be enabled to continue its school year beyond the time required by law, said district shall, subject to the approval of the board of school visitors, be entitled to the whole amount so fixed.

G S sec 2267
1869 1870
Rev 1888 §2236

Estimates; ex-
penses exceed
ing estimates

§ 218 The secretary of the board of school visitors shall keep, in a book provided by the town, a record of all the decisions of the joint board of school visitors and selectmen.

G S sec 2268
1872
Rev 1888 §2146
Record

§ 219 Whenever a school district shall, at its annual school meeting, neglect to fix the time or period for the payment of its teachers, they shall be paid at the end of each school month, and at the close of every such month or period for the payment of teachers and on the certificate of the school visitors or acting visitor or visitors that the schools of the district for such month or period have been kept in all respects according to law the selectmen shall draw an order

G S sec 2269
1870 1872 1885
1886
Rev 1888 §2237
1895 ch 75

Time of
payment to
districts

¹ §§ 54 87

on the town treasurer in favor of such district for a sum of money sufficient, and no more than sufficient, to pay the expenses incurred by such district for said month or period for the wages of teachers, including board, and for fuel and incidental expenses, if the expenses incurred by the district for the above-named purposes, during the school year, do not exceed the amount fixed upon for such district as provided in this chapter. If such expenses exceed said amount, the joint board of school visitors and selectmen shall meet, on or before the fourteenth of July in each year, and decide whether or not the expenditure in excess of the amount fixed upon was necessary to maintain the school or schools of the district for the time required by law. If said board shall decide that such additional expense was necessary, the selectmen shall draw an order on the town treasurer for an amount sufficient to pay the same; but if said joint board shall decide that such additional expense was not necessary the district shall pay it, unless the town otherwise order.

G S sec 2270
1885
Rev 1888 §2238
Payment of
teacher

§ 220 Whenever a district shall vote to pay its teacher or teachers oftener than once each term, and for fixed periods of not less than four weeks each, or when, as provided in § 219, the salary of teachers shall be payable monthly, it shall be the duty of the school visitors, or acting school visitor or visitors, at the close of each of the aforesaid periods of school or school months, to give to the selectmen a certificate stating whether or not the schools of the district have been kept in all respects according to law during such period.

G S sec 2271
1870
Rev 1888 §2239
Tax in city
school districts

§ 221 No town which includes a city within its limits shall be required to expend for school purposes in any year a greater sum than would be raised by a tax of one mill on its grand list, if said city is organized into one or more school districts by which a sum has been appropriated for the support of public schools during the year in which such tax would be payable, sufficient, with the income derived from other sources, to pay the wages of teachers, the cost of fuel, and the incidental expenses of the public schools of said district or districts for at least thirty-six weeks of said year; *provided*, that said sum shall be paid, without abatement, on or before the first of March next following the time at which the town tax shall have become due, to the several school districts in the town, in proportion to the number of children in each, at the last preceding enumeration, between the ages of four and sixteen years.

G S sec 2272
1860
Rev 1888 §2240

§ 222 Every town which shall neglect or refuse to provide for the support of its schools shall forfeit to the state

a sum equal to the amount which it is required to raise and appropriate. Neglect to support school

§ 223 When the number of scholars in any district for any term of school shall be so small that in the judgment of the school visitors the maintenance of a separate school in said district for such term is inexpedient, said board of school visitors may unite the school of such district with the school of an adjoining district or districts, and when the school of any district shall be thus united with the school of another district or districts it shall be as full a compliance with the law as if said district had maintained a separate school for the time required by law. Whenever any school shall be discontinued, under the provisions of this section the school visitors may provide transportation for children to and from school, and the expenses of such transportation, when approved by the board of school visitors, shall be paid by the town treasurer, upon the order of the selectmen. G S sec 2273
1870 1880
Rev 1888 §2241
1889 ch 203
1893 ch 96

Discontinuance
of small schools;
transportation
of children

§ 224 If a district maintains a school of a higher order than is required by law, and thereby incurs increased expense for its school; or if any district shall continue its school for a longer time than is provided for at the expense of the town, according to § 38, or if any district shall expend for teachers' wages or other purposes, a sum which the school visitors and selectmen deem unnecessary and extravagant; the cost of such school, above the sum received by such district from the town, shall be paid by a tax laid by said district. Nothing, however, in this title shall be construed as forbidding the payment of the additional expenses of continuing a school, longer than the time required by law, by voluntary contribution or by tuition charges. G S sec 2274
1870
Rev 1888 §2242

Extra expenses
incurred by
districts

§ 225 No district shall be entitled to receive any money from the state or town in any year, unless the district committee shall have made, on or before the fifteenth of July preceding, or within five days thereafter, the report required by § 171. G S sec 2275
1870
Rev 1888 §2243
1889 ch 26 §2
1889 ch 47 §3
District to
receive no
money unless
report is made
District
committee

§ 226 The amount of the annual state appropriation, apportioned to any school district formed from parts of two or more towns, shall be paid into the treasury of the town having jurisdiction over such district under the provisions of § 133; and the expenses of the school in such district shall be paid by said town, in the same manner and on the same conditions as if said district lay wholly within it; but during September, in each year, the school visitors of said town shall ascertain the cost of maintaining said school for the year ending on the fourteenth of the preceding July; not including, however, in G S sec 2276
1870 1871 1876
Rev 1888 §2244
1889 ch 26 §2
1889 ch 47 §2 3
1889 ch 133

Apportionment
to joint
districts

such ascertainment, the amount received by said district from any fund that is or shall be established or granted for the support of public schools in said district; and, having deducted from this amount the sums received by the town for such district during said year from the state appropriation, shall apportion the remainder of the cost of such school among the towns in which such district lies, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of four and sixteen years, as ascertained by the enumeration made in the October preceding, and shall, before the first Monday in October, present a copy of said apportionment to the selectmen of each of said towns; and the selectmen of the town or towns not having jurisdiction over said district shall cause the sums, thus apportioned to their respective towns, to be paid to the town having jurisdiction over said district.¹

G S sec 2277
Rev 1875 p147
Rev 1888 §2244
1889 ch 133

Expenses of
joint districts

§ 227 The selectmen of any town schooling children residing in another town and in a district in which no school is maintained may ascertain the expense of schooling said children and present a bill of said expense to the selectmen of the town in which said children reside. If the town schooling children shall be indebted to the town in which the children reside, under the provisions of § 226, the expense ascertained as provided in this section shall be deducted from the amount of said indebtedness, and only the remainder shall be due to the town in which said children reside.

G S sec 2278
1849 1856
Rev 1888 §2245
Forfeitures may
be remitted

§ 228 In all cases when a school in any district has been or shall be kept during a portion of the school year, but not according to law, or when for any other cause there has been or shall be a forfeiture of moneys accruing from the school fund or annual state appropriation that would otherwise have been paid to any town or school district, the secretary of the state board of education shall, on application from such town or school district, examine into the facts of the case, and decide, according to equity, on the right of the applicants to receive the money so forfeited; and if he decides in favor of such right, and so certifies to the comptroller, the same shall be paid as if no forfeiture had occurred.

G S sec 2279
1856
Rev 1888 §2246
Fraudulent
certificate

§ 229 Every school visitor or member of a town school committee who shall fraudulently make or join in making any false certificate, by reason of which money shall be drawn from the treasury of the state, shall be fined not more than sixty dollars.

¹ §§ 109 133

CHAPTER XVII

Town Deposit Fund

General Statutes, Chapter 121, page 506

§ 230 The money received from the United States in pursuance of the act of congress approved June 23, 1836, shall remain on deposit with the several towns on the terms hereinafter specified.

G S sec 1921
1836 1874
Rev 1888 §186
Town deposit
fund

§ 231 When any new town shall be constituted, such money shall be divided between it and the towns of which it was formed, agreeably to the last census of the United States; and when the proportion of each of said towns cannot be determined by reference to said census, it shall be determined by a census to be taken, as soon as may be, by some suitable person appointed for that purpose by the treasurer of the state, on application of either of such towns, unless they shall agree upon the mode of division.

G S sec 1922
1836 1874
Rev 1888 §187
Town deposit
fund how
apportioned on
division of a
town

§ 232 Every town shall keep its share of the said money as a deposit in trust for the state, and account for the same when called for; and until called for, shall appropriate the entire income thereof, annually, for the support of public schools therein.

G S sec 1923
1836 1874
Rev 1888 §188
Conditions of
deposit

§ 233 The treasurer of each town, or such person as the town shall appoint,¹ shall have the custody of said fund and be the treasurer thereof; and shall keep separate accounts relating to the fund and exhibit at each annual town meeting an account showing the amount of the fund, how invested, the amount of its income, to whom paid, for what, and the balance remaining in the treasury; which account shall be recorded and kept on file by the town clerk; and no payments shall be made from the fund except on orders drawn by the agent appointed by the town, specifying whether they are to be paid from the principal or income of the fund.

G S sec 1924
1836
Rev 1888 §189
Custodian of
fund; duties

§ 234 Such treasurer shall, immediately after his appointment, execute a bond to the town, with surety to the acceptance of the selectmen, for the faithful execution of his office as treasurer of the fund; and any loss or deficiency in the fund belonging to such town, and any illegal or improper management or application of its income, which shall come to his knowledge, he shall immediately report to the comptroller, and shall forfeit to the state twenty dollars for every week that he shall neglect to make such report.

G S sec 1925
1836
Rev 1888 §190
Treasurer to
give bond and
report losses

§ 235 The town deposit fund in each town shall be managed by such agents² as the town shall appoint, who shall

G S sec 1926
1836 1874
Rev 1888 §191

¹ § 87 ² § 87

Management of
town deposit
fund

lend it on notes payable to the town, secured by mortgage of real estate, in value double the amount of the sum loaned, and no expense shall be deducted from the principal of the fund; and when any loan shall be paid in full, the treasurer of the town where the loan was made may release the mortgaged premises; and any town may authorize its managers to invest said fund, or any part thereof, in the stock of any bank in this state, in the bonds or securities of any city, town, or borough in this state, or in the bonds, loans, or securities of this state or of the United States.

G S sec 1927
1836 1874
Rev 1888 §192
Deficiency in
fund to be
made good

§ 236 Each town shall make good any deficiency which may occur in said fund, and on failure to make such deficiency good within one year after it shall occur, shall forfeit to the state a sum equal to the amount thereof.

G S sec 1928
1846 1885
Rev 1888 §193

§ 237 If any town shall not agree to receive its proportion of said money on the terms specified in this chapter, the treasurer of the state may, at the expense of said town, loan the same on note payable to the state, secured by mortgage of real estate, in value at least double the amount of the loan, or he may deposit the same in any bank in this state, at interest; and any interest which he may receive for the said loans or deposits shall be paid by said treasurer to the treasurer of such town, to be by it appropriated for the support of schools annually, and it shall be liable for its due application in the same manner as if it had agreed to receive its proportion of the principal.

Proceedings
when a town
declines to
receive fund

G S sec 1929
1836 1874
Rev 1888 §194
On division of
a town new
receipts
may be taken

§ 238 In case of the division of any town, and the apportionment of its town deposit fund, the treasurer of the state may exchange the receipt of such town for new receipts for the same from the agents of the towns so constituted by such division.

G S sec 1930
1843 1874
Rev 1888 §195
Release or
assignment
of security

§ 239 The treasurers of the several towns, upon the receipt of the amount of any loan made from the town deposit fund, may, with the assent of the managers of the fund for such town, execute an assignment or release of any security held for such loan, and convey to the assignee or releasee the legal title to the premises mortgaged to secure the payment of such loan.

CHAPTER XVIII

Public Libraries

General Statutes, Chapter 262, page 1104

G S sec 4624
1869
Rev 1888 §§143
144
1893 ch 178 §1

§ 240 Any town, borough, or city may establish a public library, the use of which, under proper regulations, shall be free to its inhabitants, and may expend such sum of money as

may be necessary to provide and furnish suitable rooms or a suitable building for the library so established, or for a previously existing public library, the use of which is free to its inhabitants. Establishment

§ 241 Any town, borough, or city, may annually expend such sum of money as shall be necessary for the proper maintenance and increase of a free public library within its limits. Any town shall have power at any meeting, duly called for the purpose, to fix by a proper by-law, the amount which shall be annually expended for the public library therein. The treasurer of such town shall thereafter annually pay, upon the order of the officer designated by the directors or trustees managing its public library, the bills incurred for the maintenance and increase of said library, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum specified in said by-law. The town clerk may deposit in a public library within his town any books, other than records, placed by law or otherwise in his custody. *G S sec 4625*
1893 ch 178 §2
Appropriation

§ 242 Any town, borough, or city may receive, hold, and manage any devise, bequest, or gift for the establishment, increase, or maintenance of a public library within its limits.¹ *G S sec 4626*
1869 1880
Rev 1888 §144
1893 ch 178 §3
Gifts

§ 243 In the absence of any other lawful provision for the management of a public library in any town or borough, the said town or borough shall elect a board of directors² who shall manage said library. Said board may, from time to time, make by-laws not inconsistent with the laws of this state for its own government and may adopt rules controlling the use of the library and the administration of its affairs. Said board shall have the exclusive right to expend according to its best judgment all money appropriated by the town or borough for the library, and shall have control of the library grounds, buildings, and rooms. *G S sec 4629*
1893 ch 178 §4
Directors

§ 244 The first election of directors may take place at any meeting of the town or borough called for that purpose. It shall first be determined by a by-law of the town, to be adopted at this meeting, what the number of directors constituting said board shall be, such number to be in all cases one divisible by three.³ One-third of this number shall then be elected⁴ by ballot to hold office until the next annual meeting, one-third until the second annual meeting, and one-third until the third annual meeting thereafter. At each subsequent annual meeting of said town or borough, one-third of the directors shall be elected by ballot to hold office for three *G S sec 4630*
1893 ch 178
§§5 6
Directors' election

¹ Devise to city, with discretionary power as to its application, sustained, although at the time of testator's death there was no public library 60 Conn 32

² § 87 ³ See § 87 ⁴ Plurality elects § 88

years. No director of a public library so elected shall receive compensation for any services rendered as director.

G S sec 4631

1893 ch 178

§§ 7 8

1895 ch 24

1901 ch 73

Connecticut
public library
committee;
expense

§ 245 The state board of education shall annually appoint five persons who shall be known as the "Connecticut public library committee." No member of said committee shall receive any compensation for his services as such member, but the committee may expend a sum not exceeding seven hundred and fifty dollars for clerical assistance and incidental and necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of its duties.

G S sec 4632

1893 ch 178 §9

1895 ch 294

Committee;
advice; report

§ 246 The librarian or director of any public library and the teachers of any public school may ask said committee for advice and assistance in regard to the selection, purchase, and cataloguing of books, and any other matters pertaining to the maintenance or administration of the library, and the committee shall give advice and assistance in regard to said matters so far as it shall find it practicable to do so. The committee shall annually report its doings to the governor.

1903 ch 142 §1

Visitation and
inspection of
free public
libraries

§ 247 The Connecticut public library committee shall give to communities advice and assistance in the organization, establishment, and administration of free public libraries, and shall extend to all free public libraries aid in selecting and cataloguing books and in library management, and may for the purposes of this act visit and inspect libraries organized under the provisions of § 250, and may suggest improvements in said libraries. Said committee is authorized to purchase and arrange books and pictures to be loaned to such public libraries, schools, associations, and individuals as the committee may select.

Loan libraries

G S sec 4635

1893 ch 178 §12

Board of
directors;
women
eligible

G S sec 4636

1895 ch 294

Reports by
libraries

§ 248 No person shall be ineligible by reason of sex to serve on the board of directors of any public library, or on the Connecticut public library committee.

§ 249 The libraries established under the provisions of this chapter, and any free public library receiving a state appropriation, shall annually make a report to the Connecticut public library committee.

G S sec 4633

1893 ch 178 §10

State grant to
town libraries

§ 250 If any town having no free public library shall establish a free public library and shall provide for the care, custody, and distribution of books and for the future maintenance and increase of such library in a manner satisfactory to said library committee, said committee may expend for books to be selected by the said committee a sum not to exceed the amount expended by the said town for the establishment of such library and not to exceed two hundred dollars.

G S sec 4637

1895 ch 284

§ 251 In towns whose grand list exceeds six hundred

thousand dollars, the Connecticut public library committee **Expenditure** may expend annually, for books selected by it for any such library, a sum not to exceed the amount annually appropriated and expended by the town for the increase of said library. In towns whose grand list does not exceed six hundred thousand dollars, said committee may expend annually, for books selected by it for any such library, a sum not to exceed the amount annually appropriated and expended from any source for the increase of such library. The expenditure by said committee shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, annually, for any library.

§ 252 For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of § 247, there shall be annually appropriated two thousand dollars. The treasurer of the state shall pay the bills incurred under this act upon the order of the state board of education. Said board shall keep and semi-annually render to the comptroller an account of all money expended under this act and the comptroller shall audit said account. **1903 ch 142 §2 State grant**

§ 253 The treasurer of the state shall pay the bills incurred under the provisions of law for free libraries, upon the order of the secretary of the state board of education. Said board shall keep an account of all moneys expended under §§ 245 and 250, and the comptroller shall annually audit said account. The provisions of §§ 26 and 28 of the general statutes shall not apply to the payment of money expended under §§ 245 and 250. **G S sec 1634, 1893 ch 178 §11 State treasurer to pay bills**

CHAPTER XIX

Elections and Electors

Provisions relating to education and schools ¹

General Statutes, Chapter 104, page 445

§ 254 Votes cast for electors of president and vice-president, governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary, treasurer, comptroller, attorney-general, representative at large, representative in congress, senator, sheriff, and judge of probate, or so many thereof as shall be voted for at one and the same election, shall be on one ballot, which ballot shall be eight inches long by five inches wide. Votes cast for representatives, justices of the peace, town, city, borough, and school officers, or so many thereof as shall be voted for at one and the same election, shall be on one ballot, which ballot shall be six inches long by five and one-half inches wide. **G S sec 1648 1836 1851 1867 1877 Rev 1888 §235 1889 ch 247 §6 1895 ch 267 §6 1897 ch 213 §6 1899 ch 207 §2 Officers on one ballot**

§ 255 Each elector may place in the envelope² received **G S sec 1649 1859 1874 1877**

¹ For provision relating to corrupt practices see Gen Stat § 1694

² Envelope not required when voting on consolidation of school districts

Rev 1888 §238
1889 ch 247
§§7 9
1895 ch 267
§§7 9
1897 ch 213
§§7 9
1899 ch 207 §3

What ballots
in one envelope;
when not to be
counted

G S sec 1817
1801
Rev 1888 §52
Power of
moderator to
suppress
disorder

G S sec 1799
1893 ch 266 §2
What women
may vote for
school officers

G S sec 1616
1895 ch 343
1897 ch 114

Separate list of
women "to be
made"

by him one ballot¹ for electors of president and vice-president, governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary, treasurer, comptroller, attorney-general, representative at large, representative in congress, senator, sheriff, and judge of probate, or so many thereof as shall be voted for at one and the same election, and one ballot for representative or representatives, as the case may be, justices of the peace, town, city, borough, and school officers, or so many thereof as shall be voted for at one and the same election, and one vote for the approval or disapproval of any constitutional amendment submitted for ratification at said election; and one vote for or against any educational purpose under the special laws of this state.²

§ 256 The moderator of any town meeting, annual or special, and of any meeting of any society or other community lawfully assembled, may, when any disorder arises in the meeting, and the offender shall refuse to submit to his lawful authority, order any proper officer to take him into custody, and, if necessary, to remove him from such meeting until he shall conform to order, or, if need be, until such meeting shall be closed, and thereupon such officer shall have power to command all necessary assistance, and any person refusing to assist when commanded shall be liable to the same penalties as for refusing to assist sheriffs and constables in the execution of their offices; but no person commanded to assist shall be deprived of his right to act in the meeting, nor shall the offender be so deprived any longer than he refuses to conform to order.³

§ 257 Those women whose names appear upon the registry list of women voters shall be entitled to vote in any meeting held for choosing school officers or upon any matter relating to education or to schools.

§ 258 The registrars of every town shall also enter upon a separate list under the title "women's list, to be made," the names of those women by whom or in whose behalf the claim is made to either registrar that they will be entitled to vote for school officers and on questions relating to education or to schools, and all applications "to be made" in favor of women, shall be at the same times and in the same form and set forth the same information as applications for men to be made electors, and such claims and applications shall be received by said registrars and heard and determined by the town clerk and

¹ Gen Stat § 1632

² Ballots marked by folding or being torn; person named not being candidate; double pasters; enclosure in envelope; defective printing; ballots for other voting places 62 Conn 261

³ The enforcement of this provision requires no issue of process 65 Conn 30

selectmen at the same time that claims and applications by men to be made electors are received, heard, and determined.

§ 259 Every woman who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, who shall be a citizen of this state or of the United States, and who will have resided in the state one year and in the town six months, and can read the English language, shall, after having been duly admitted, have the right to vote for any officer of schools and upon any question relating to education or to schools.

G S sec 1629
1893 ch 266 §1
1897 ch 114
Women voters

§ 260 The board of selectmen and town clerk shall at any meeting held by them for the admission of electors, examine the qualifications of those women by whom or in whose behalf application has been made to be admitted as voters for school officers and upon any question relating to education or to schools, and whose names appear on the "women's list — to be made," and shall cause the person in whose favor such application is made to testify under oath to her qualifications to be made such voter, and shall deliver to the town clerk a certified list in writing of all women who are found to possess the requisite qualifications to be made such voters, which said list shall be kept by said town clerk as an official list; and the registrars may restore to said list the name of any woman, subject to the same restrictions and conditions as apply to restoration of names to the list of electors. Every woman who shall testify falsely as to her qualifications to be made a voter, or knowingly vote illegally at any town, school, or district meeting, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days.

G S sec 1630
1893 ch 266
1897 ch 114
Women to
qualify; lists;
penalty

§ 261 Whenever registry lists shall be used by those voting in school district meetings, the registrars of voters of the town in which such districts are situated, shall prepare separate lists of the names of those women residing in such school districts, or the voting districts of any such school districts, that have been admitted as voters.

G S sec 1631
1893 ch 266
Separate
voting lists

§ 262 At all elections at which women are by law entitled to vote there shall be provided separate ballots containing, in addition to the name of the party issuing the same, only the names of candidates and titles of officers for which women are entitled to vote, and there shall be provided at such elections a separate ballot box, distinctly marked "for women's ballots," in which shall be deposited all ballots cast by women.

G S sec 1661
1893 ch 266 §5
1895 ch 267 §16
1897 ch 213 §16
1899 ch 207 §5
Ballot box for
women's
ballots

CHAPTER XX

Health, Sanitation, and Safety

General Statutes, Chapter 132, page 563.

G S sec 2142
1893 ch 265 §§1
2

Sanitary
condition of
schoolhouse

G S sec 2143
1893 ch 265 §3

Unsanitary
conditions;
proceedings
to remedy

G S sec 2144
1893 ch 265 §§4
5

Schoolhouses
defined

G S sec 2161
1878 1882
Rev 1888 §2137
1899 ch 54 §1

Vaccination of
school children

§ 263 Every schoolhouse shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or other nuisance, and shall be provided with a sufficient number of proper water closets, earth closets, or privies, for the use of the pupils attending such schoolhouse, and shall be properly ventilated.

§ 264 Whenever it shall be found by the state board of education, or by the board of school visitors, or by a member of the town school committee of the town in which any schoolhouse is located, that further or different sanitary provisions or means of lighting or ventilating are required in any schoolhouse, and that the same can be provided without unreasonable expense, either of said boards, or such member of the town school committee may recommend to the person or authority in charge of or controlling such schoolhouse such changes in the ventilation, lighting, or sanitary arrangements of such schoolhouse as they may deem necessary. In case such changes be not made substantially as recommended within two weeks from the date of notice thereof such board or member of the committee may make complaint to the proper health authority of the community in which such schoolhouse is situated, which said authority shall, after notice to and hearing of the parties interested, order such changes made in the lighting, ventilation, or sanitary arrangements of such schoolhouse as it may deem necessary and proper.

§ 265 The word schoolhouse as used in §§ 263 and 264 shall include any building or premises in which instruction is afforded to not less than ten pupils at one time. Every violation of any provision of §§ 263 or 264 shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.¹

§ 266 The board of school visitors, town school committee, or board of education, may require every child to be vaccinated before being permitted to attend a public school under its jurisdiction. If the parents or guardians of any children are unable to pay for such vaccination, the expense thereof shall, on the recommendation of said board or committee, be paid by the town. Said board or committee may exclude from any school under its supervision all children under five years of age whenever in its judgment the interest of such school will be thereby promoted.

¹ The words "public buildings" include schoolhouse Gen Stat § 1

§ 267 In all cities the common council, in all boroughs the warden and burgesses, and in all towns and parts of a town not within the limits of a city or borough the selectmen, shall require that all churches, schoolhouses, and public halls that are used for lectures, amusements, exhibitions, or assemblages of people, shall be provided with ample facilities for safe and speedy entrance and exit in case of necessity, be arranged so as to promote the comfort and safety of persons visiting them, and be closed till such requirements are complied with; and any city, borough, or town may make suitable by-laws regarding the same.

G S sec 2607
1865 1874 1878
Rev 1888 §2623
Safe exit to be
provided for
public
buildings

§ 268 Every story above the first story of a building used as a schoolhouse, orphan asylum, insane asylum, reformatory, opera house, hall for public assemblies, boarding house accommodating more than twelve persons, or tenement house occupied by more than five families, shall be provided with more than one way of egress, by stairways on the inside or fire escapes on the outside of such building. Said stairways and fire escapes shall, at all times, be kept free from obstruction and shall be accessible from each room in every story above the first story.

G S sec 2628
1881 1883
Rev 1888 §2645
1889 ch 154
1893 ch 24 §1
1895 ch 254
Fire escapes to
be provided

§ 269 No barbed wire shall be used in the construction of fences, or retained upon existing fences, connected with or enclosing the grounds of any public school or public building. Every person who shall violate any provision of this section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

G S sec 4070
1889 ch 143
1897 ch 52
Use of barbed
wire prohibited

§ 270 The county health officer shall cause the execution of the laws relating to public health and the prevention and abatement of nuisances dangerous to public health, and of the laws relating to the registration of vital statistics, and cooperate with and supervise the doings of town, city, and borough health officers, and boards of health, within his county. He shall have all the powers of a grand juror in each of the several towns within his county, and all the powers of the prosecuting officer of each city, borough, town, or police court within his county in prosecutions for violations of the laws concerning contagious diseases and public health, nuisances injurious to health or life, for violations of by-laws or ordinances relating to public health and contagious diseases adopted by a city or borough, for the violation of the orders of town, city, or borough health officers, for the prevention or removal of nuisances dangerous to public health, for violations of the laws relating to the registration of vital statistics, to the practice of medicine, surgery, or midwifery, and of the laws relating to the sale of poisons and antitoxine. County health

G S sec 2518
1893 ch 248 §3
1895 ch 252 §3
1897 ch 175
County health
officer; powers
and duties

officers may sign complaints, in any town, city, or borough in the county, to run into the same or any other town, city, or borough in the county.

§ 271 The county health officer shall, in writing, appoint for each town some discreet person, learned in medical and sanitary science, to be health officer for said town, except in towns containing a city or borough whose limits are coterminous with the limits of said town. In each town, except in towns having a city or borough within their limits, said town health officer shall have and exercise all the powers necessary and proper for preserving the public health and preventing the spread of diseases; and in towns within which there exists a city or borough the limits of which are not coterminous with the limits of such town such town health officer shall exercise the powers and duties of his office only in such part of said town as is outside the limits of said city or borough. Each town health officer, except when appointed to fill a vacancy, shall hold his office for four years from and after the first Monday of October and until his successor is appointed and sworn, unless sooner removed.¹

CHAPTER XXI

Care and Reformation of Children

Temporary County Homes.

§ 272 For the better protection of children between the ages of four and eighteen years, of the classes hereinafter described, to wit: waifs, strays, children in charge of overseers of the poor, children of prisoners, drunkards, or paupers, and others committed to hospitals, almshouses, or workhouses, and all children within said ages, deserted, neglected, cruelly treated, or dependent, or living in any disorderly house, or house reputed to be a house of ill-fame or assignation, there shall be provided in each county one or more places of refuge to be known as temporary homes. No such home shall be located within one-half mile of any penal or pauper institution; and no pauper or convict shall be permitted to live or labor therein. No such home shall be used as a permanent residence for any child, but for its temporary protection, for so long a time only as shall be absolutely necessary for the placing of the child in a well selected family home.

§ 273 Any court of probate, any city, police, borough, or town court may, upon proceedings instituted in the manner

¹ Provisions of statute *de* powers of health officers *held* constitutional 51 Conn 99-101;

G S sec 2521

1805 1882

Rev 1888 §2588

1803 ch 248 §6

See §2531

Appointment
and jurisdiction
of town health
officers

G S sec 2788

1883

Rev 1888 §3655

1897 ch 210

1899 ch 69

1901 ch 184 §1

For what
children
intended

G S sec 2795

1883 1885

provided for the commitment of children to the industrial or re-form schools of the state, or upon the petition of the Connecticut humane society or the state board of charities, commit any child belonging to the classes enumerated in § 272 to any temporary home that may have been established until such male child shall be sixteen years of age and until such female child shall be eighteen years of age, unless sooner discharged by the board of management of the temporary home in the county in which such child is committed. Said board may place any such child in any private family or in any chartered orphan asylum or children's home in this state wherein such child will be accepted for the period for which such child was committed to such temporary home or for any portion thereof. The authority committing any child shall, within thirty days after such commitment, transmit a certified copy of the items of the costs of such proceedings to the clerk of the superior court for the county in which the trial or hearing was had, and such costs shall be paid as costs are paid in criminal cases coming to the superior court from an inferior court. The expenses for the support of such children so committed shall be paid in the same manner as the expenses for the support of children committed to the Connecticut industrial school for girls and the Connecticut school for boys. No payment shall be made to any asylum or children's home for or on account of any girl after she shall have arrived at the age of sixteen years.¹

Rev 1888 §3658
1889 ch 28
1897 ch 210
1899 ch 200
1901 ch 184 §§2
§ 34

Commitments
of neglected
children to
homes

Connecticut School for Boys

§ 274 No court or justice of the peace shall commit any child under sixteen years of age as vicious, truant, or incorrigible, to any jail, almshouse, or workhouse. When any boy under the age of sixteen years shall be convicted of any crime or misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, the court or justice of the peace, as the case may be, may commit him to the Connecticut school for boys, to remain until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years unless sooner discharged by the board of trustees. The judges of the criminal and police courts of the state, and justices of the peace, may commit to the Connecticut school for boys: first, any boy under sixteen years of age, who may be liable to punishment by imprisonment under any existing law of the state, or any law that may be enacted and in force in the state; second, with the consent of his parent or guardian, any boy under sixteen years of age, against whom any charge of

G. S. sec 2823
1851 1857 1864
1879 1881
Rev 1888 §3628
1893 ch 92
1901 ch 184 §2
Commitments
of boys to said
school

¹ Board not bound to permit withdrawal of child under any circumstances
61 Conn 268

committing any crime or misdemeanor shall have been made, the punishment of which, on conviction, would be confinement in jail or prison; third, any boy under sixteen years of age who is destitute of a suitable home and adequate means of obtaining an honest living, and who is in danger of being brought up, or is brought up, to lead an idle or vicious life; fourth, any boy under sixteen years of age, who is incorrigible, or habitually disregards the commands of his father or mother, or guardian, or leads a vagrant life, or resorts to immoral places or practices, or neglects or refuses to perform labor suitable to his years and condition, or to attend school.¹

G S sec 2524
1901 ch 56
1903 ch 25

When boy
under ten to be
committed to
the school

G S sec 2525
1901 ch 57

United States
courts may
commit boys

§ 275 No boy under ten years of age shall be committed to the Connecticut school for boys except upon conviction of an offense for which the punishment is imprisonment in the state prison or in a county jail.

§ 276 The Connecticut school for boys may be used under the authority of the United States for the confinement of any boy over the age of ten years and under the age of sixteen years, convicted in the United States court for the district of Connecticut of any crime or misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, who shall be committed to said school until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, unless sooner discharged by the board of trustees of said school; but the expense of supporting and confining any boy so committed shall be paid by the United States.

G S sec 2526

1851 1879
Rev 1888 §3629
1893 ch 92

Boys to remain
at school, how
long

§ 277 Every boy sent to the Connecticut school for boys shall remain until he is twenty-one years of age, unless sooner discharged or bound as an apprentice; but no boy shall be retained after the superintendent shall have reported him fully reformed.

Connecticut Industrial School for Girls

G S sec 2536

1886
Rev 1888 §3638
To be a school
district

§ 278 The Connecticut industrial school for girls shall, so long as it remains an incorporated institution of this state and maintains a school for the benefit of children connected therewith, be a separate school district, with a territorial limit including the grounds and buildings occupied by the inmates of said institution as homes. All other territory belonging to said institution shall be a part of the district to which the same territory belonged before the industrial school for girls was established.

G S sec 2537

1886
Rev 1888 §3639
1893 ch 164 §1

§ 279 The directors of the Connecticut industrial school for girls shall be the school committee of said district, and shall possess all the powers and be subject to all the duties within

¹ Statute constitutional Court may take up the matter without formal complaint 51 Conn 472

said district that are possessed by the school visitors in the several towns. They may appoint an acting school visitor in said district, who shall possess within said district all the powers and be subject to all the duties of similar officers appointed by school visitors. The authority of the board of school visitors of the town in which said district is situated shall extend only to the remaining portion of said town, and their returns and certificates shall include only the children of such remaining portion.

Directors to
be school
committee

§ 280 The treasurer of the Connecticut industrial school for girls shall draw an order each year in favor of said district on the treasurer of said town, for the proportionate amount to which said district may be entitled of all moneys appropriated by law for the benefit, support, and encouragement of public schools, as is provided in respect to towns.

G S sec 2838
1886
Rev 1888 §3640
1893 ch 164 §2
Public money
for said school

§ 281 The parent or guardian of any girl between the ages of eight and sixteen years, or a selectman or grand juror or other informing officer of the town where she may be found, may present a written complaint to the judge of the court of probate for the district in which such town is, or to any justice of the peace of such town, or to the judge of the police court of any city where she may be found, alleging that she has committed any offense within the final jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, or is rude, stubborn, and unruly, or is an habitual truant from school, or is the child of a person who has had town relief, and is by such parent suffered to mispend her time, and to be without any honest calling, or is so ill provided for by her parents as to be exposed to want, or is exposed to want with none to care for her, or is leading an idle, vagrant, or vicious life, or is in manifest danger of falling into habits of vice, and praying that she may be sent to the Connecticut industrial school for girls, and such judge or justice of the peace shall thereupon, after notice to her and such other notice as he may deem proper, inquire into said complaint, and, on being satisfied of the truth of the allegations therein, may order her to be committed to the guardianship and control of such school until she shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, unless sooner lawfully discharged, and, if he finds that she has committed an offense punishable by imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, she may be sentenced to the Connecticut industrial school for girls, or judgment may be suspended, on such terms and for such time as he may prescribe; and said authority may issue a warrant for the execution of such sentence; but this chapter shall not be construed to deprive any girl of four-

G S sec 2839
1868 1870 1872
1875 1876 1878
Rev 1888 §3641

Who may be
sent to said
school

teen years of age and upward from the privilege of choosing her own guardian with the approval of the court of probate, as provided by law.

Appeals

G S sec 2854
1889 ch 171
1893 ch 122

Appeals from
commitments to
schools or
county homes

§ 282 An appeal shall lie from any judgment, order, or decree, committing any child to the Connecticut school for boys, to the Connecticut industrial school for girls, or to any county home for dependent or neglected children, to the next term of the criminal court of common pleas to be held within and for the county where such judgment is rendered; but in towns within the appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases of the district court of Waterbury, such appeal shall be taken to the next criminal term of said district court; and in cases not in the jurisdiction of such criminal court of common pleas or district court to the next criminal term of the superior court. Such appeal may be taken by any parent or guardian of the child so committed, or by the selectmen of the town in which such judgment is rendered, within twenty days thereafter; and the appellant shall enter into a recognizance, with surety, to the state, conditioned to answer to the complaint and abide the order and judgment of the court thereon. Complaints under §§ 273, 274, and 281 shall, on appeal, be tried by a jury, and such child shall be produced in court, during trial and to receive final judgment, by the appellant or by the person or persons having such child in their possession or control.

Fees

G S sec 2855
1895 ch 71

Fees for
commitments
to schools and
county homes

§ 283 There shall be allowed in each case of commitment to the Connecticut school for boys, a temporary home, or the Connecticut industrial school for girls, the same fees for complaint and warrant, or order, that are allowed by law for complaints and warrants in criminal cases; and there shall be allowed to the grand jurors or prosecuting officers attending such cases the same fees for travel and attendance as are allowed by law to grand jurors in criminal cases.

Costs

G S sec 2856

1870 1883
Rev 1888 §3643
1899 ch 190

Costs on
commitment to
schools or
county homes

§ 284 The authority committing any boy to the Connecticut school for boys, or committing any child to the home for dependent and neglected children in any county, or committing any girl to the Connecticut industrial school for girls, shall transmit a certified copy of the items of the costs on the complaint to the clerk of the superior court for the county in which the trial or hearing was had, within thirty days after the trial or hearing, and said costs shall be taxed and paid as costs are taxed and paid in criminal cases coming to the superior court from an inferior court.

School for Imbeciles

§ 285 Whenever there shall be found in any town in this state any pauper or indigent imbecile child, who would be benefited by being sent to the school for imbeciles at Lakeville, the selectmen of such town shall make application to the court of probate for the district in which such town is situated for the admission of such child to said school, and if, upon inquiry, said court shall find that said child is a proper subject to be received into said school, it shall order said selectmen to take such child to said school, to be kept and supported for such length of time as said court may deem proper. Said selectmen shall not take or commit any such child to said school until the order of said court has been approved by the governor, and no child shall be received at said school to be supported in any manner by the state without the approval of the governor. There shall be taxed by the comptroller two dollars and fifty cents a week for each week such child shall remain at said school, and the principal of said school shall make his bill therefor quarterly, and present it to the governor, upon whose approval it shall be paid by the state treasurer, and the balance shall be paid by the parents or grandparents of said child, or, if the child is a pauper, by the town in which said child belongs.

G S sec 2787
1885
Rev 1888 §489
Commitment
and support of
poor imbecile
children

CHAPTER XXII

Crimes

Offenses against the Person

§ 286 Every person who shall exhibit, use, employ, apprentice, give away, let out, or otherwise dispose of any child under the age of twelve years, in or for the vocation, occupation, service, or purpose of rope or wire walking, dancing, skating, bicycling, or peddling, or as a gymnast, contortionist, rider, or acrobat, in any place whatever; or for or in any obscene, indecent, or immoral purpose, exhibition, or practice, whatsoever; or for or in any business, exhibition, or vocation, injurious to the health, or dangerous to the life or limb of such child; or who shall cause, procure, or encourage any such child to engage therein, shall be fined not more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. But nothing herein shall prevent the employment of any such child as a singer or musician, in any church or school, or in learning or teaching the science or practice of music.

G S sec 1163
1884
Rev 1888 §1417
Unlawful
exhibition or
employment
of child

Offenses against Public Property

G S sec 1169
1832
Rev 1888 §1423
1899 ch 129
See §1

Injury to public
buildings
furniture and
voting booths

G S sec 1174
1872
Rev 1888 §1428
1889 ch 104

Wilful injury to
property of
public library

§ 287 Every person who shall wilfully injure any public building,¹ or who shall wilfully injure or carry away any stove, stove-pipe, or furniture, in and belonging to any such building, or who shall wilfully deface or injure a voting booth or compartment, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.²

§ 288 Every person who shall wilfully write upon, injure, or destroy any book, plate, picture, engraving, or statue belonging to any library not exclusively owned by himself, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, and every person who shall wilfully detain any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, manuscript, or other property, belonging to any town, city, law, university, college, school, or other public or incorporated, library, for thirty days after notice in writing from the librarian of such library, sent by mail or otherwise to the last known or registered place of residence of such person, after the expiration of the time during which, by the by-laws, rules, or regulations of such library, such book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, manuscript, or other property may be kept, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars. The notice herein required shall bear upon its face a copy of this section.

Offenses against Public Peace and Safety

G S sec 1281
1857-1870 1877
Rev 1888 §1506
Interrupting or
disturbing
schools or
meetings

G S sec 1300
1729 1801
Rev 1888 §1520
Disturbance
of meetings

§ 289 Every person who shall wilfully interrupt or disturb any school,³ or any assembly of people met for a lawful purpose, shall be fined not more than seven dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

§ 290 Every person who shall prevent a lawful meeting of any community from proceeding, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to the appointment of a moderator, or shall abuse him, or a presiding officer of an electors' meeting, or interrupt either in the discharge of his duty, or, after he has commanded silence, shall speak in the meeting without his liberty, except to ask reasonable liberty to speak, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars.

Offenses against Public Policy

G S sec 1360
1895 ch 216

§ 291 Any person owning, keeping, or managing, in whole or in part, any dance house, concert saloon, roller skat-

¹ For definition of public building see Gen Stat § 1

² Complaint must set out with particularity the "injury" 62 Conn 131 "Wilfully" means in a spirit of wantonness or with an evil intent or guilty purpose 71 Conn 742

³ Singing school within terms of statute *de* interrupting "any public, private, or select school" 26 Conn 607; see also 28 Conn 232

ing rink, vaudeville theater, or museum having entertainments or variety shows connected with such museum, who shall allow any child under the age of sixteen years to be admitted to or remain in such place, unless such child is accompanied by its parent or guardian or some person authorized by such parent or guardian to attend such child, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars.

§ 292 Every person who shall sell, give, or deliver to any minor under sixteen years of age, tobacco in any form, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars for each offense.

§ 293 Every person under sixteen years of age, who shall smoke, or in any way use, in any public street, place, or resort, tobacco in any form whatsoever, shall be fined not more than seven dollars for each offense.

§ 294 The proprietor or keeper of any public pool or billiard room who shall permit any minor, under the age of sixteen years, to loiter in or about such room, or to play any game upon the table or tables therein, shall be fined not more than seven dollars.

§ 295 Every person who shall display the flag or emblem of any foreign country upon the outside of any state, county, city, or town building, or public schoolhouse, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars; *provided*, that when any foreigner shall become a guest of the United States or of this state, upon the proclamation of the governor, the flag of the country of such guest may be displayed upon all public buildings except schoolhouses.

Children
protected from
improper
amusements

G S sec 1361

1889 ch 80

Sale of tobacco
to minors

G S sec 1362

1889 ch 80

Use of tobacco
by minors

G S sec 1395

1886

Rev 1888 §2563

Presence of
minors
forbidden in
billiard rooms

G S sec 1385

1895 ch 84

Display of
foreign flags

CHAPTER XXIII

Special Acts Relating to Towns or Districts

ANSONIA

Special Acts of 1901, page 1046.

§ 50 The territorial limits of said city as herein described shall hereafter be, as they now are, one school district.

§ 51 There shall be in said city a department of education, which shall have the care, management, and control of all the schools located in said city.

§ 52 Said department shall be under the control of nine members, who shall be known as the board of education, and who shall be appointed by the mayor in the manner described in section nine of this act.

§ 53 The members of said board shall receive no compensation for their services, except the clerk thereof, who shall receive such compensation as said board may determine.

§ 54 Said board shall hold regular meetings every month and such special meetings from time to time as it may appoint or the mayor may call. Except in case of a tie vote the mayor shall have no vote in any meeting.

§ 55 Said board shall, at its first meeting after its appointment and annually thereafter, elect from its number a president, who shall preside at all meetings of said board, except when the mayor shall be present. It shall also appoint from its number a clerk, who shall keep a record in a book for that purpose of all votes, acts, and transactions of said board, and shall perform any and all other duties imposed upon him by said board or by the provisions of this act.

§ 56 Said board of education shall appoint a superintendent of schools and such number of assistants, principals, and teachers as it may decide to be necessary from time to time, and it shall fix their salaries, prescribe the terms of their office, and their duties, in each case. The superintendent and teachers and other persons employed by the present board of education of said city shall retain their respective positions until their successors shall be chosen and duly qualified, and the rules and regulations now in force shall remain in full force until repealed or otherwise changed.

§ 57 Said board of education shall have the entire charge and direction of all the public schools in said city and of the expenditure of all moneys appropriated for the support of the same, and shall keep all the school buildings and apparatus used therein in good condition and repair, and shall have and possess all the powers and be subject to all of the general duties of boards of education, school committees, and school visitors in this state, so far as the same are consistent with the provisions of this act. It shall make its own by-laws, define the duties of its officers and committees, and prescribe such rules and regulations for discipline in said public schools as are not inconsistent with the laws of this state or this act.

§ 58 Said board of education shall, during the month of September in each year, submit to the board of aldermen of said city a detailed estimate of the expenses for the support of said schools during the ensuing year for which appropriation shall be made, specifying so far as possible the items of such expense.

§ 59 Said board of education shall, annually, at the end of each fiscal year, transmit to the mayor a full report of its proceedings during said year, together with a statement showing the total amount of money received and expended for the support of said schools.

§ 60 Said board of education shall monthly send to the city clerk a detailed statement of the expenses incurred during the preceding month, and thereupon said clerk shall draw an order upon the city treasurer to pay the amount of such expenses.

BRIDGEPORT

Special Acts of 1889, Page 859

§ 15 Said city shall be, as said town has been, a consolidated school district; and said city shall be substituted for and take the place of the

town of Bridgeport in all matters, meetings, duties, powers, obligations, and proceedings required by law of or by the town of Bridgeport in all matters concerning education, and shall act instead of said town; and all the powers, obligations, duties, rights, and property of said town of Bridgeport, whether as such town or as a consolidated school district, shall, with reference to education, be vested in and belong to said city of Bridgeport, which shall be and act to all intents and purposes as such consolidated school district. The election of officers heretofore chosen by the town of Bridgeport, a consolidated school district, as school officers known by the name of the "board of education," and being a school committee of said district, is hereby validated and confirmed with their doings, and such officers, being the present members of the school committee of such town and district, shall be and constitute the board of education of said city, and such officers shall hold their offices during their respective terms, and until their successors are chosen and qualified. At the meeting of the electors of said city, held electors, who shall hold office for the term of four years from the first on the first Monday of April, 1889, and annually thereafter, on the same day, there shall be chosen by ballot four members of said board of education for the term of three years from and after the first Monday of May next succeeding their election, and at said election no person shall vote for more than one-half the number of said members to be chosen. Should any vacancy occur before the expiration of the term of office of any member of said board, the remaining members of said board may appoint some person to fill such vacancy for the remainder of such term; and the members of said board of education shall be electors of said city. Said board of education shall have all the powers now or hereafter vested in and shall perform all the duties now or hereafter imposed by law on the school committee and selectmen of towns relative to schools and educational matters, and such board shall have the superintendence, management, and control of all matters concerning education, schools, and school property, and the power of fixing or changing the sites of schoolhouses in said city. The police commissioners of said city shall assign one or more patrolmen to act as truant officers in enforcing the statutes of this state in such cases made and provided.

Special Act of 1893, Page 278

Applies to the school appropriations of Bridgeport

DERBY

Special Acts of 1893, Page 626

§ 28 Said city shall be a consolidated school district; and said city shall be substituted for and take the place of the town of Derby in all meetings, matters, duties, powers, obligations, and proceedings required by law of or by the town of Derby in all matters concerning education, and shall act instead of said town; and all the powers, obligations, duties, rights, and property of the several school districts and said town shall, with reference to education, be vested in and belong to said city, which shall be and act to all intents and purposes as such consolidated school district.

There shall be in said city a board of education consisting of six Monday of January succeeding their election, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Each ward shall elect two members of the board of education, and in the second ward one member of said board shall be a resident of the present third school district of said town, and one member of said board shall be a resident of the present sixth school district; in the third ward one member of said board shall be a resident of the present first school district, and one member of said board shall be a resident of the present second school district.

At the city election held on the first Monday of December, 1893, two members of the board of education shall be elected in each ward, but no person shall vote for more than one member of such board. Of the members elected at such election in each ward one shall be elected for three years, and one for one year from the first Monday of January, 1894; the person in each ward having the greatest number of votes shall be elected for the three-year term, and the person in each ward having the next greatest number of votes shall be elected for the one-year term. At the city election held on the first Monday of December, 1894, and biennially thereafter, one member of said board shall be elected from each ward for the term of four years. Vacancies in said board may be filled by the remaining members of said board until the same shall be filled by the voters of the ward in which such vacancy occurs, and in case it is filled by the voters of said ward, it shall only be for the unexpired term. Said board of education shall have all the powers now or hereafter vested in and shall perform all the duties now or hereafter imposed by law on the school committee and selectmen of towns, and the board of school visitors relative to schools and educational matters, and such board shall have the superintendence, management, and control of all matters concerning education, schools, and school property in said city.

The police commissioner of said city shall assign one or more policemen to act as truant officers in enforcing the statutes of this state in such cases provided.

The membership of said board shall be divided equally between the two leading political parties, for the time being, and vacancies shall be filled from the same political party in which the vacancy exists.

Said board of education shall, monthly, audit and approve all bills for the ordinary current expenses of its department, and report the same to the city clerk, who shall thereupon certify whether or not the appropriation is sufficient for the payment thereof; and if sufficient he shall draw his order for the same upon the city treasurer in favor of the persons entitled to payment thereof. Said board of education shall submit to the mayor on or before the first Monday of October in each year an estimate of the amount required for the support and maintenance of the public schools in said city for the ensuing fiscal year.

§ 29 All the property of the town of Derby, the borough of Birmingham, and the several school districts of said town and all rights of action and all securities of said municipalities and liens therefor, including liens for taxes or assessments due the town of Derby, the bor-

ough of Birmingham, and the several school districts in said town, are hereby transferred to and vested in said city of Derby, and the city of Derby is hereby made liable for all the debts, dues, bonds, and obligations of every kind and nature of the town of Derby, the borough of Birmingham, and the several school districts of said town, that are now due or may hereafter become due, and shall execute, abide by, and perform all of the duties and obligations and have and exercise all the rights of said town of Derby, the borough of Birmingham, and the several school districts of said town; and any creditor or person whomsoever having any claim or right of action arising out of any contract, obligation, or otherwise against said town, said borough, or said school districts, may enforce the same against the said city of Derby in the same manner as if said claim, right, or obligation had originally accrued against said city of Derby.

MANCHESTER

Special Acts of 1895, Page 408

Special Acts of 1895, Page 221

§ 1. That the territory and inhabitants within the limits of the Ninth school district of Manchester are hereby made a body politic and corporate by the name of the Ninth School District of Manchester, and shall have all the powers and privileges of school districts under the laws of this state.

§ 2 The first meeting of said district shall be held in June, 1895, and shall be called by the present district committee. At said meeting shall be elected, by ballot, a committee consisting of five persons, whose terms of office shall begin July 15, 1895. One of this number shall be elected to hold office until the next annual meeting, two until the second annual meeting, and the remaining two until the third annual meeting thereafter. At each annual meeting of the said district, which shall be held in June, so many members of said committee shall be elected by ballot to hold office for three years as, together with those previously elected to hold office beyond said annual meeting, will make the whole number five; and all members of said committee shall be residents of said district. In case of vacancy caused by resignation, death, or removal from the district, the remaining members of the committee shall fill the vacancy until the next annual meeting of said district, when a member shall be elected for the unexpired term. The chairman of the district committee shall give due notice of all meetings of said district, and may call a special meeting thereof at any time, and shall call one on the written request of twenty legal voters of the district.

§ 3 Said committee shall examine, employ, and dismiss teachers, shall determine the number and qualifications of the scholars to be admitted into each school, provided that all children of school age within said district shall be admitted to some one of the schools maintained by said district, may prescribe the course of study to be followed in the schools, and shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of district committees and school visitors. The authority of the school visitors of the town in which said district is situated shall extend only to the remaining portion of said town.

§ 4 In the town of Manchester, in each year, before the third Tuesday of June, the school visitors shall elect three of their own number, and the committee chosen under the provisions of this resolution shall also elect three of their own number, and these six persons, together with the selectmen of said town, shall be the joint board of the town of Manchester in lieu of that provided for in section 2234 of the general statutes, and shall have the rights and perform the duties of said joint board prescribed in sections 2234, 2236, and 2237 of the general statutes.

NAUGATUCK

Special Acts of 1895, Page 221

§ 6 All burdens and all expenses imposed by law upon the town of Naugatuck, for the support of schools, shall hereafter be borne by said borough; and said borough shall hereafter perform all the duties, and have and exercise all the rights, powers, and privileges of and relative to said purposes and matters by law conferred upon said town; and all laws of the state imposing such duties, burdens, and expenses, and conferring such rights, powers, and privileges upon said town, are hereby amended, so as to be hereafter applicable to, and operative upon, said borough, except as is herein otherwise provided.

§ 23 There shall be in said borough a board of education consisting of six electors of said borough. Of the members elected at the annual electors' meeting of said borough in May, 1895, two shall be elected for the term of three years, two for the term of two years, and two for the term of one year, respectively, and at said election in May, 1895, no person shall vote for more than one person for each of the respective terms last above named. At the borough election held on the first Monday of May, 1896, and annually thereafter, two members of said board of education shall be elected for the term of three years, but no person shall vote for more than one member of said board at any election after May, 1895, except for persons to fill vacancies. Vacancies in said board may be filled by the remaining members of said board until the same shall be filled by the voters thereof, but only for the unexpired term. Said board of education shall have all the powers now or hereafter vested in, and shall perform all the duties now or hereafter imposed by law on the school visitors of the several towns in this state. The board of education and the warden and burgesses of said borough shall meet as a joint board on the second Tuesday in June in each year, and prepare a statement showing the estimated cost of each and all the public schools in the borough for the succeeding school year, and shall immediately thereafter notify the committees of the respective school districts of the several amounts so estimated; and said board of education shall present, at the annual borough meeting, a written or printed statement of the total cost of each and all of the public schools in said borough for the school year next preceding, and shall present an estimate of the cost of such schools for the current school year, at a meeting of the free-men of the borough held in July in each year; and said joint board shall hereafter do and perform all other acts and things that the school visit-

ors and the selectmen of said town of Naugatuck have heretofore done and performed, and as may be hereafter required by law to be done and performed, in the several towns by the board of school visitors and selectmen.

NEW HAVEN

Special Acts of 1899, Page 419

Department of Education

§ 104 There shall be in said city a department of education, which shall have the care and management of all the affairs of the New Haven city school district. After this act takes effect no meeting of the New Haven city school district shall be held for any purpose whatever.

§ 105 Said department shall be under the control of a board of education of seven members who shall serve without compensation. The members of the board of education in office at the time this act takes effect shall hold their respective offices during the terms for which they were appointed unless sooner removed for cause according to the provisions of this act. On or before the first day of September, 1899, the mayor shall appoint two members of said board to serve four years from the third Monday in September next following; on or before the first day of September, 1900, the mayor shall appoint two members of said board to serve four years from the third Monday of September next following; on or before the first day of September, 1901, he shall appoint two members of said board to serve for four years from the third Monday of September next following; and on or before the first day of September, 1902, said Mayor shall appoint one member of said board to serve for a period of four years from the third Monday of September next following. And on or before the first day of September in every year thereafter the mayor shall fill the vacancies about to occur in said board by appointing one or two members, as the case may be, to serve for four years from the third Monday in September following their appointment. Not more than four members of the same political party shall at any one time be members of said board. The mayor shall fill all vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, by appointment, for the unexpired term. If the mayor shall refuse, fail, or neglect for thirty days to make an appointment to fill any vacancy that may occur in said board, either by death, resignation, removal, or otherwise, then the remaining members of said board may elect a suitable person to fill such vacancy.

§ 106 The board of education shall appoint a superintendent of schools, and shall decide the number of principals, assistants, and teachers to be employed. It may appoint or employ a secretary, an inspector of buildings, and such other officers and employes as may be necessary for the proper conduct of its business. It shall fix their terms of office and their salaries and prescribe their duties in each case, except as hereinafter provided. The officers and employes of the New Haven city school district, at the time of the taking effect of this act, shall

retain their respective offices until their successors shall be chosen, and the rules and regulations of the board of education then in existence, not inconsistent with this act, shall remain in full force until repealed. Said board shall have the entire charge and direction of all the public schools of said district, and of the expenditure of all moneys appropriated for the support of the same, and shall have charge of the construction, management, and repair of all school buildings, and shall possess all other powers and be subject to all of the general duties of boards of education, school committees, and school visitors in this state, so far as the same are consistent with the terms of this act. It shall annually choose a president from among its own members, make its own by-laws, keep a journal of its proceedings, define the duties of its officers and committees, and prescribe such rules and regulations for discipline in said public schools as are not inconsistent with the laws of the state.

§ 107 The superintendent of schools, if he has not held the office before, shall be appointed for one year, and if continued in office thereafter may be appointed for a term of five years, and his salary shall not be reduced before the expiration of said term of five years. He shall not be removed during said term except by the vote of five members of the board of education. He shall appoint from those eligible under the rules of the board all principals, assistants, and teachers necessary to fill positions authorized by the board. He shall assign all principals, assistants, and teachers to their respective positions and reassign them or dismiss them from office at his discretion. He shall report at each meeting of the board all appointments, reassignments, and dismissals made by him since the previous meeting. Any appointment by the superintendent may be rejected by a vote of five members of the board. Any dismissal by the superintendent shall be final unless reversed by a vote of five members of the board at the meeting when such dismissal is reported. Notice of dismissal on the part of the superintendent shall be given to the principal, assistant, or teacher, by the superintendent in writing at least one week before the meeting of the board when the superintendent reports such dismissal. He shall, with the approval of the board of education, prescribe the courses of study in all the schools, but the text-books to be used in said courses shall be designated by the board. The superintendent shall annually, at a date to be fixed by the board, submit to the board a full report of the work and condition of the schools during the previous year, with recommendations for the ensuing year, which report, when accepted by the board, shall form part of its report to the mayor. He shall also report, each month during the school year, to the board in writing, any changes made in the several courses of study, and what principals, assistants, and teachers he has assigned, reassigned, or dismissed, and shall furnish such additional information regarding the condition of the schools and the efficiency of the teaching force as may be required by the board. Said monthly reports shall be entered in a suitable book provided for the purpose, and shall be kept as a part of the records of the department.

§ 108 The treasurer of the city shall receive the amount of school money to which the district is entitled from the school moneys of the

state, from the town of New Haven, from state appropriations for school purposes, from gifts, and from the tax laid within the district for school purposes, which moneys shall be subject to the order of the board of education under such rules and regulations as the board of finance may from time to time establish.

§ 109 The board of education shall submit to the board of finance of the city, at the time fixed by law for the submission of the estimates of the other departments of said city, a detailed estimate of its expenses for the next year for which the appropriations for city purposes are by law required to be made, specifying separately the sums needed for current and special expenses.

§ 110 Said board of finance shall annually appropriate for the purposes of said district such amount as it may deem necessary for such purposes. Appropriations made for school sites and the building and furnishing of new schoolhouses or additions to old ones shall be known as the special school fund, and it shall be the duty of the board of education to cause accurate accounts to be kept of its receipts and expenditures, distinguishing between those of a general and those of a special character. The board of finance shall levy, for school purposes, a tax upon all property within said district as now or hereafter constituted.

§ 111 The board of education shall have power to maintain one or two high schools, as it may deem advisable, and a manual training school, and it shall determine the number and location of primary and grammar schools, but no expenditure involving any expense to the city of New Haven or the New Haven city school district for the purchase of ground or the erection of schoolhouses shall be made until a special appropriation for that purpose shall have been made.

§ 112 Said board shall annually, at a date to be fixed by the mayor, transmit to the mayor a full report of its proceedings during the previous year, together with a statement of its receipts and expenditures, specifying those on account of current expenses, and special expenses for land and buildings respectively, with such other details as the mayor may from time to time require.

§ 113 Said board shall have power to divide the school district into as many sub-districts as it may deem advisable for the purpose of determining the limits within which children may attend each school.

§ 114 The city of New Haven, upon the recommendation of the board of education, shall have power to take sites for schoolhouses, or for the enlargement of sites already acquired, in the manner provided by law for the taking of land for public parks.

§ 115 The title to all property, legal or equitable, owned by such district, or which may hereafter be acquired for school purposes in said district, is hereby vested in the board of education, as trustee for said New Haven city school district.

§ 116 The Westville school district and the South school district are excepted from the provisions hereof. Whenever the electors of either the Westville school district or the South school district in the town and city of New Haven shall, by a majority vote in district meeting, in the manner provided for the admission of the different wards in section 218 of this act, express their desire to have their district

annexed to the New Haven city school district, said vote shall be certified to the board of education of the New Haven city school district, and said board shall then, by a proper vote, declare the district in question to be a part of the New Haven city school district, and it shall thereafter be included in said New Haven city school district, and be governed by all the provisions of this act relating to said district.

NEW LONDON

Special Acts of 1893, Page 699

§ 55 All the rights, powers, and duties relative to education, schools, school districts, schoolhouses, school lands, school property, and school officers, of whatsoever kind, heretofore conferred or imposed, or hereafter to be conferred or imposed upon towns, shall be and they are imposed and conferred, within the limits of the city of New London, upon said city, and upon the officers chosen by it for school purposes.

§ 56 The school visitors of said city shall continue to be such school officers and shall be charged with and perform all the duties of a school committee and shall have all its powers, and shall act in the place and stead of such committee in all things; and the city of New London shall be substituted for and take the place of the town of New London in all matters concerning education, and shall act instead of said town in all of the same.

§ 57 All the powers, obligatory duties, rights, and property of said city of New London, whether as such city, or as a union school district, in respect to education and schools, shall be vested in and belong to said city of New London, which shall be and act, for all intents and purposes, as such union school district, and all such powers and duties of said city shall be exercised and performed by said board of school visitors, unless otherwise ordered by said city.

Special Acts of 1899, Page 264

An Act annexing a Portion of the Town of Waterford to the Town and City of New London

§ 5 The territory hereby annexed shall be a part of the Union school district of the city of New London, and from the time when this act takes effect said city shall assume and become liable for all obligations for the care and expense of schools and education in said territory.

Special Acts of 1899, Page 371

An Act amending the Charter of the City of New London

§ 3 The title to the public schoolhouses, school lands, and school property in said city, other than that endowed or specially dedicated by private bequests, shall vest in said city of New London, and shall not be conveyed by deed, lease, or otherwise without the authority of the court of common council of said city.

§ 7 The mayor of said city, for the time being, shall be a member, *ex officio*, of the board of water commissioners, the board of sewer commissioners, and the board of school visitors.

NORWALK

Special Acts of 1901

§ 1 The organization and formation of the high schools now existing and being conducted in the town of Norwalk, and all acts hitherto performed in the management and conduct of said schools, are hereby validated and confirmed; but said schools shall hereafter be conducted under the head or title of the Norwalk High School, with one or more departments and courses of study; and for the purpose of maintaining such high school, the town of Norwalk may purchase, receive, hold, and convey any property, build and repair schoolhouses, lay taxes, and make contracts and adopt regulations for the management of such school.

§ 2 The organization, conduct, and management of said school shall be under the direction of the board of school visitors of said town, and said board shall have in general the powers and duties of district committees and boards of school visitors under the laws of this state.

§ 3 Nothing in this act shall prevent the town of Norwalk, at any annual town meeting, from directing its school visitors to discontinue said high school or to discontinue purchasing and furnishing, at the expense of the town, text-books and other school supplies used in said high school.

NORWICH

Special Acts of 1897, Page 1058

Falls District

§ 1 That the third or Falls school district in the town of Norwich be and the same is hereby made and constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of The Falls District. Said district shall receive its proportion of the public money, shall have entire control of all the schools within its limits, may establish and maintain schools of different grades, and shall have and enjoy all the powers and privileges at present enjoyed by school districts in this state.

§ 2 There shall be elected at a meeting held within and for said The Falls District, on the Friday following the second Monday of June, 1897, at 7.30 o'clock P. M., at the schoolhouse in said The Falls District, a committee consisting of seven persons, voters in said district, by ballot and by a majority vote, three of the members of said committee to be elected for one year from and after the date of said meeting, two members of said committee to be elected for two years from and after the date of said meeting, and two members of said committee to be elected for three years from and after the date of said meeting. The terms for which said members are to be elected shall be designated upon the ballot cast for the same, and they and their successors in office shall have the control and management of the schools in said district, examine, approve, employ, and dismiss teachers, prescribe the course of study to be pursued in the schools, and make such by-laws and rules, not inconsistent with the laws of this state, as they shall from time to time deem necessary, choose by ballot and by a majority vote of the said committee a presi-

dent of said committee, who shall preside at its meetings when present, and at meetings of the district when present, and if the president of said committee shall be absent from any of said meetings then the presiding officer of said meetings shall be selected from any of the voters of said district present, at any of said annual and special meetings of said district, and shall choose in like manner a treasurer of said district from among members of said committee; and shall choose in like manner as aforesaid a clerk of said district; and said committee and their successors in office shall also have the power and authority to borrow money for school purposes upon the credit of said district when authorized by vote of said district. In case of vacancy caused by resignation, death, or removal from the district, the remaining members of said committee by a majority vote shall fill the vacancy until the next annual meeting of said district, when some person shall be elected by the said district for the unexpired term, and said committee shall do and perform all such acts as are now by law devolved upon the district committee of said third school district. The compensation of all of the officers and committees shall be determined by a vote of the district.

§ 3 Said committee shall hold its regular meetings on the first Monday of each month, and special meetings may be called by the president upon three days' notice thereof, and shall be called by him upon the written application of four members of the committee.

§ 4 The annual meeting of said The Falls District shall be held on the Friday after the second Monday of June in each year, at which meeting said district shall elect, by ballot and by a majority vote of the qualified electors of the district present and voting, two members of the said committee for a term of three years, to fill the places of the members whose terms of office shall have expired; and shall elect in the manner hereinbefore provided a member or members to fill the unexpired term of any member or members of said committee who shall have resigned, died, or moved out of the district, as provided by section two of this charter, and a collector of taxes. The annual report of the committee and of the district treasurer shall be submitted to said meeting.

§ 5 There shall also be elected at each annual meeting for the election of the said committee, in addition to the number specified in section four, by a majority vote, by ballot, a member of said committee who shall hold office for one year from and after the date of his said election.

§ 6 The annual tax meeting of The Falls District shall be held on the Friday following the second Monday of June in each year, and the special meetings of the district may be called by the said committee as occasion may require, and shall be called on application in writing of fifteen legal voters of said district.

§ 7 The district treasurer and the collector of taxes shall each give a bond to the satisfaction of a committee of three voters of said district, elected by the voters of said district at its annual meeting for the purposes mentioned in this section, conditioned for the faithful performance of their respective duties, and for an accounting of all moneys that may be received by either of them.

Special Acts of 1899, Page 85

Greeneville School District

§ 1 That the Greeneville school district in the town of Norwich be and is hereby made and constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of The Greeneville School District.

§ 2 Said The Greeneville School District shall receive its proportionate share of the public money; shall have entire and exclusive control of all the public schools within the limits of said district; may establish, maintain, and manage schools of different grades therein, and shall have and may exercise all the powers and privileges at present enjoyed by school districts in this state.

§ 3 The first meeting of said corporation shall be held in the brick schoolhouse in said district on the Friday next following the third Monday of June, 1899, at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, and there shall be held a regular annual meeting of said corporation at the same place and hour on the Friday next following the third Monday of each June thereafter.

§ 4 Notice of said first meeting, as well as of all regular and special meetings, shall be given by publishing a notice thereof once in a daily newspaper published in the said town of Norwich, not less than five days and not more than ten days prior to such meeting, and also by posting a copy of such notice on the outside of the main entrance door of said schoolhouse, and a similar copy on the public signpost nearest to said schoolhouse at least five days prior to the date of such meeting. The notice of said first meeting shall be signed and given by the present district committee of said district, and notice of all other meetings shall be signed and given by the board of education of said corporation. The notice of every special meeting shall state the purpose of such meeting. Special meetings may be called and held as occasion may require and shall be called by the said board upon the written request of not less than twenty of the legal voters residing in said district.

§ 5 All the legal voters of said district shall be entitled to vote at all meetings of said corporation and no other person shall have the right to vote or otherwise to participate in said meetings.

§ 6 The officers of said corporation shall be a board of education consisting of six persons, a clerk, a treasurer, a collector, and an auditor, each of whom must be a legal voter residing in said district.

§ 7 All of said officers shall be elected by ballot, and a majority of the lawful ballots cast shall be requisite to elect.

§ 8 At said first meeting there shall be chosen two members of said board of education to serve for one year from the date of said meeting, two to serve for two years from said date, and two to serve for three years from said date, and the ballots for members of said board cast at said first meeting shall state the number of years for which each member of said board shall serve. At each annual meeting thereafter there shall be elected two members of said board to serve for three years. At said first meeting there shall also be elected a clerk, a treasurer, a collector, and an auditor, each to serve for one year from the date of said meeting; and at each annual meeting thereafter there shall be chosen

a clerk, a treasurer, a collector, and an auditor, each for one year from date of election and until their successors are elected and qualified.

§ 9 The said board of education shall have the entire and exclusive control, supervision, and management of all public schools within the limits of said school district; and shall possess, enjoy, and exercise all the powers, and shall perform all the duties of school district committees and of school visitors; and the school visitors of said town of Norwich shall cease to have and to exercise any authority in said district when this resolution takes effect.

§ 10 Said board of education shall also have the power to make and to enforce proper rules and by-laws for its own government, and for the management of said corporation and of its affairs; and to amend, alter, or suspend the same; and to choose such officers of said board as it may deem requisite, including a president thereof.

§ 11 The president of said board shall preside at all the meetings thereof, as well as at all meetings of said corporation, but in case the president is absent, or when there is a vacancy in his office, his duties shall be performed by such other member of said board as shall be designated by vote of the remaining members of said board; provided, that at the said first meeting of said corporation the legal voters present shall elect *viva voce* the presiding officer of said first meeting.

§ 12 The auditor shall duly examine all books, accounts, and vouchers of said corporation and of its officers, shall make a true and full report of his examinations and doings, when and as required by the rules and by-laws adopted by said board; and shall perform such other duties as said board may impose on him. The other officers shall discharge the duties, and shall have and exercise the powers and privileges, of the corresponding officers of said school district, as constituted before the creation of said corporation.

§ 13 Said board shall hold meetings for the transaction of business at such times and places as shall be determined by said board, and a majority of the members thereof shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all proper business.

§ 14 Said board shall have full and exclusive power to examine, employ, and dismiss teachers for the public schools in said district, and also to perform all the duties and to exercise all the powers and privileges now possessed and enjoyed by school district committees in this state.

§ 15 Said board of education shall have power to borrow money for the legitimate needs of said corporation, upon the credit of said corporation, and to execute and negotiate its suitable obligations therefor.

§ 16 The treasurer and collector shall each furnish a bond, with surety or sureties satisfactory to said board and conditioned for the faithful performance of their respective duties; and no person shall enter upon the duties of the office of either treasurer or collector until his bond shall have been accepted and approved by said board.

§ 17 Said board shall fix the compensation of all officers and of all other employes of said corporation.

§ 18 At each annual meeting after June 23, 1899, there shall be

presented written reports of the treasurer and the board of education for the preceding twelve months, and a written estimate by said board of the receipts and expenses of the twelve months following.

§ 19 Any vacancy in any of said offices shall be filled by said board, or the remaining members thereof, until the next annual meeting.

§ 20 This act shall take effect on the twenty-third day of June, 1899, on the organization of the first meeting of said corporation as provided in said act; and the terms of all the present officers of The Greeneville School District shall terminate at the time this act takes effect as herein provided; and the report of the officers of said district shall be made at said first meeting.

ORANGE

Special Acts of 1899, Page 269

Union School District of Orange

§ 1 The Union School District of the town of Orange may, at its next annual meeting, vote upon the question of whether or not said district will adopt the form of school government provided for in sections 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, and 2134 of the general statutes, and if a majority of the voters of said district shall at said meeting vote in favor of adopting said form of government, then the officers of said district elected at said annual meeting shall hold office until the third Monday of September, 1899.

§ 2 If said district shall vote to adopt said form of government, then said district shall hold its annual meeting on the third Monday of September, 1899, and annually thereafter; and at the annual meeting held on the third Monday of September, 1899, elect the officers provided for in said section 2130 of the general statutes, and shall elect two members of a board of education to serve for one year, two members to serve for two years, and two members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter two members to serve for three years, as provided in said statutes.

§ 3 Upon said district voting as herein provided, and upon the election of officers of said district as provided in section two, said district and said officers shall have all the powers, rights, and duties, and be subject to all the obligations imposed upon school districts so organized as provided in sections 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, and 2134 of the general statutes, and all other acts relating to school districts so far as the same are applicable; and in case of a vacancy occurring in any office, the board of education may fill the same till the next annual meeting.

§ 4 The adoption by said district of said form of government shall in no manner affect the rights, property, or obligations of said school district, but the same shall continue in the same manner as if this act had not been passed, and shall be administered, adjusted, and liquidated by said district and by the officers elected in pursuance of this act, in lieu of the officers now administering the same, and all debts due said district and all obligations due from said district shall be collected and paid by said district and by the officers elected hereunder, to the same extent as if this act had not been passed.

§ 5 If said district shall vote to adopt said form of government, the school visitors of the town of Orange shall only have jurisdiction in the remaining portion of the town after the third Monday of September, 1899.

§ 6 This act shall take effect from its passage.

WATERBURY

Special Acts of 1899, Page 498

§ 1 The territorial limits of the body politic and corporate existing under the name of the city of Waterbury shall hereafter include all land and territory situated within the limits of the Center school district of Waterbury as now or hereafter defined.

§ 2 There shall be in the city of Waterbury a department of education which shall have the care and management of all the property and affairs of the Center school district of Waterbury. After this act shall take effect no meeting of said Center school district shall be held for any purpose whatever.

§ 3 Said department shall be under the control of the board of education, consisting of the mayor, who shall be *ex officio* chairman, and seven members, who shall be elected biennially at the meetings of said city for the election of officers; and for this purpose separate ballots shall be provided in the several voting places in said city. The terms of office of said members shall begin on the first Monday of January next following their election, and the provisions of the charter of said city in relation to the powers and duties of city officers shall apply to said members.

§ 4 No person shall vote for more than four members of the board of education. If any ballot found in said boxes shall have the names of more than four persons for members of said board, the first four names only shall be counted, and the seven persons of the whole number voted for and counted as aforesaid having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected members of the board of education of said city. In case a vacancy shall occur in said board by reason of a tie vote, or death, resignation, or removal, or any other cause, such vacancy may be filled in the manner now provided for filling vacancies in other city offices.

§ 5 The members of said board of education shall receive such compensation for their services as shall be prescribed by the board of aldermen.

§ 6 Said board shall hold regular meetings every month, and special meetings at such times as it may appoint or the mayor may call. Except in case of a tie, the mayor shall have no vote in any meeting.

§ 7 The board of education shall appoint a superintendent of schools, and shall decide the number of principals, assistants, and teachers to be employed. It may appoint or employ a clerk, an inspector of buildings, and such other officers and employes as may be necessary for the proper conduct of its business. It shall fix their salaries, subject to the approval of the board of finance, and prescribe their terms

of office, and their duties, in each case, except as hereinafter provided. The officers and employes of the Center school district, at the time when this act shall take effect, shall retain their respective offices until their successors shall be chosen and duly qualified, and the rules and regulations of the board of education and district committee then in existence, not inconsistent with this act, shall remain in full force until repealed. The board of education herein provided for shall have the entire charge and direction of all the public schools of said district, and of the expenditure of all moneys appropriated for the support of the same, and shall have power to construct, manage, and repair all school buildings, and shall possess all other powers and be subject to all of the general duties of boards of education, school committees, and school visitors in this state, so far as the same are consistent with the terms of this act. It shall make its own by-laws, keep a journal of its proceedings, define the duties of its officers and committees, and prescribe such rules and regulations for discipline in the said public schools as are not inconsistent with the laws of the state.

§ 8 The superintendent of schools shall be appointed for the term of two years, and his salary shall not be increased or decreased during any term except in the manner provided by the charter of said city. He shall not be removed during said term except by the vote of five members of the board of education. He shall appoint from those eligible under the rules of the board all principals, assistants, and teachers necessary to fill positions authorized by the board. He shall assign all principals, assistants, and teachers to their respective positions, and reassign them or dismiss them from office at his discretion. He shall report at each meeting of the board all appointments, reassignments, and dismissals made by him since the previous meeting. Any appointment by the superintendent may be rejected by a vote of the majority of the board. Any dismissal by the superintendent shall be final unless reversed by a vote of a majority of the board at the meeting when such dismissal is reported. Notice of dismissal on the part of the superintendent shall be given to the principal, assistant, or teacher by the superintendent in writing at least one week before the meeting of the board when the superintendent reports such dismissal. He shall, with the approval of the board of education, prescribe the course of study in all the schools, but the text-books to be used in said courses shall be designated by the board. The superintendent shall annually, at a date to be fixed by the board, submit to the board a full report of the work and condition of the schools during the previous year, with recommendations for the ensuing year, which report, when accepted by the board, shall form part of its report to the mayor. He shall also report, each month during the school year, to the board in writing, any changes made in the course of study, and what principals, assistants, and teachers he has assigned, reassigned, or dismissed, and shall furnish such additional information regarding the condition of the schools and the efficiency of the teaching force as may be required by the board. Said monthly reports shall be entered in a suitable book provided for that purpose, and shall be kept as part of the records of the department.

§ 9 The treasurer of the city shall receive the amount of school money to which the district is entitled from the school moneys of the state, from the town of Waterbury, from state appropriations for school purposes, from gifts, and from the tax laid within the district for school purposes, which moneys shall be subject to the order of the board of education under such rules and regulations as the board of finance may from time to time establish.

§ 10 The board of education shall submit to the board of finance of the city, at the time fixed by law for the submission of the estimates of the other departments of said city, a detailed estimate of its expenses for the next year for which the appropriations for city purposes are by law required to be made, specifying separately the sums needed for current and special expenses.

§ 11 The provisions of sections 92 and 93 of the charter of the city of Waterbury shall apply to such estimates, and to all taxes and appropriations based thereon; but no tax shall be laid upon any property lying outside of the present limits of the city of Waterbury and within the limits of said city as hereby established at a rate exceeding one-half of the rate of taxation upon property lying within the present limits of said city.

§ 12 The board of education shall annually, at a date fixed by the mayor, transmit to the mayor a full report of its proceedings during the previous year, together with a statement of its receipts and expenditures, specifying those on account of current expenses and special expenses for land and buildings respectively, with such other details as the mayor may from time to time require.

§ 13 Said board shall have power to divide the school district into as many sub-districts as it may deem advisable, for the purpose of determining the limits within which children may attend each school.

§ 14 The city of Waterbury, upon the recommendation of the board of education, shall have power to take sites for schoolhouses, or for the enlargement of sites already acquired, in the manner provided by law for taking of land for public parks.

§ 15 The title to all property, legal or equitable, owned by said district, or which may hereafter be acquired for school purposes in said district, is hereby vested in the board of education, as trustee for said Center school district.

§ 16 Nothing in this act shall be construed to restrict the right of any woman to vote at any meeting held for the purpose of choosing any officer of schools, or for any educational purpose under the general or special laws of this state, and nothing herein shall confer upon any woman the right to vote for the mayor of said city of Waterbury or for any other city officer.

Amending the Charter of the City of Waterbury and Consolidating the Governments of the Town and City of Waterbury

Special Acts of 1901, Page 858.

§ 10 All liabilities, debts, and obligations owing on said first Monday of January, 1902, from or by the city or Center school district of Waterbury, shall remain a liability, debt, and obligation upon the per-

sons and property within the second district hereinbefore described, and any indebtedness, bonded, or otherwise, thereafter incurred for any purposes within said second district not in this act provided to be paid by said first district, including disposal of sewage, shall be assumed solely by the said second district.

§ 11 The several school districts of the town of Waterbury, outside of said second district, shall continue to remain as school districts with the same territorial limits, rights, powers, and obligations as now existing with the exception as set forth in section seven of this act, and the obligations now imposed upon the town of Waterbury, with respect to the support of schools outside of said second district, are hereby imposed upon said city of Waterbury and shall be an expense incurred by and chargeable to the first district hereinbefore described.

§ 12 Whenever twenty-five electors residing in any one of said school districts shall petition the board of aldermen of said city that the school district within which they reside may be brought under the full jurisdiction of the second district heretofore described, so that the persons and property within said school district may secure from the government of said city the same benefits and be subject to the same obligations as persons and property within said second district, said board of aldermen, after due hearing, shall fix a day on which all legal voters residing within the limits of said school district may vote upon the question whether they are in favor of or opposed to said petition. And if on said day a majority of the votes cast within said school district shall be found in favor of having said petition granted, said board of aldermen shall grant the same and make an order that the said school district, together with its inhabitants and property, shall thereafter be and remain under the full jurisdiction of the said second district, and such order shall have the same force and effect as if it formed a part of this act, and said school district shall then be deemed to have been abolished as a school district.

§ 13 The board of education of said city shall, on and after the first Monday of January, 1902, have and possess all of the powers and duties vested in town school visitors by the general statutes. Said board shall have the power, at its discretion, of admitting any child resident in any of the several school districts outside of said second taxation district to any graded school within said second district, and shall admit any such child to the high school within said district, if such child shall be qualified for admission thereto, upon payment of such annual fee as may be determined upon by said board of education. Such fee shall be paid by said city and be an expense of and chargeable to the said first taxation district, *provided*, that not more than thirty dollars shall be paid for each scholar attending such schools from any of said several school districts.

INDEX

	Section
Abolition of school districts,	173, 174
vote how taken,	174
repeal of vote,	175
Academy, endowed,	70
incorporated,	70
State Board of Education may examine,	70
may approve,	70
Accounts, of State Board of Education,	9
agents,	7
normal school,	15
State aid to libraries,	8
Acting School Visitor, appointment of,	101
not necessarily a member of the Board,	102
compensation,	102, 103
duties,	101
in districts having board of education,	61, 102
to certify schools kept according to law,	219
to certify attendance in non-local high schools to State Board of Education,	69
names of children for conveyance	
grant,	73
to purchase text-books for children when parents are unable,	46
to certify cost to selectmen or town school committee,	46
town treasurer to pay bill,	46
Age, of school attendance,	17, 38
employment,	23, 24
enumeration,	202
penalty for false statement concerning,	22
Agents, State Board of Education, to secure observance of laws relating to instruction of children,	6
term of office,	7, 27
remuneration,	7, 27
accounts audited by Comptroller,	7, 27
to enforce attendance laws,	7, 27
to enforce child labor law,	7, 27
to act as superintendents,	119
to request hearing if school accommodations not furnished,	47
to inspect private school registers,	20
to investigate age of children,	25

	Section
Alcohol, effects of taught,	43
in normal schools,	43
examination in,	104, 194
Almshouse, not exempt from taxation,	163
Ansonia, special act relating to schools,	page 85
Apparatus, state grant for,	200
to be approved by school visitors or town school committee,	107, 200
districts may purchase,	123
Appeal to Superior Court, in proceedings for taking land for schoolhouse site,	159, 160
to alter school districts,	127
to define boundary lines,	125
to divide district property,	182
Appointment of town school officers,	87
Appraisement of district property at time of consolidation,	181, 182
Apportionment of money to districts,	217
lying in two or more towns,	109, 226
Appropriation, for normal schools,	12
public schools,	108, 207
school libraries,	200
teachers' meetings,	2
evening schools,	77
state distribution of,	108, 207
Arbor and Bird Day, to be observed by schools,	50
Arrest of truant boys,	31
girls,	36
Assessment, of property by school districts,	162-168
Attendance, age of,	17
certificates of,	24
evidence of,	24
at private schools,	20
possible,	38
excuses for non-attendance,	17, 18
failure, penalty,	18
complaint, all offenses in same,	18
suspension of sentence,	18
penalty, not incurred when—	
child lacks clothing,	18
child's mental or physical condition renders attendance inexpedient,	18
when compulsory for children between 14 and 16,	17, 19
at evening schools,	76
Average attendance, grant,	208
to be reported to State Board of Education,	210
grant, condition of,	208
method of payment,	210
Ballot, officers voted for on each,	254

	Section
Ballot, what to be placed in envelope,	255
officers to be chosen by,	87, 96, 144, 145
what matters decided by,	140, 141, 174
Ballot-box, provided for women's votes,	262
vote on consolidation,	174
Bird day,	50
Blanks, form prescribed by State Board of Education,	Note 2, page 4
Board of education, in districts formerly school societies,	59
powers and duties,	61
shall report to State Board of Education,	61
shall send returns and certificates to Comptroller,	61
may admit to school children over four,	38
may appoint superintendent,	115
fix salary,	115
may organize supervision district,	116
may require children to be vaccinated,	112
shall preserve books and documents,	113
may administer oath,	114
may purchase and loan text-books to pupils,	45
may appoint acting visitor, not of their own number,	102
may examine teachers,	104
shall hear parents when school accommodations not furnished,	47
must certify average number attending evening schools to Comptroller,	77
must report to State Board of Education concerning evening schools,	77
may petition for superintendent,	119
may prescribe supplementary books,	111
two-thirds vote of, to change text-books,	111
may superintend evening schools,	75
may grant certificates to teachers,	104
may revoke teachers' certificates,	104
may sign teachers' certificates,	194
may appoint acting visitor (see Acting Visitors),	101
may employ teachers when authorized,	105, 197
of music,	42
secretary shall certify salary of superintendent to State Board of Education,	117
Board of Education, State, constitution of,	I
appointment,	I
vacancies,	I
how filled,	I
expenses of,	Note 1, page 3
quorum,	I
may appoint secretary,	I
may hire clerks,	I

	Section
Board of Education, duties and powers,	1, 84
superintend Normal Schools,	12
enforce laws relating to attendance at school,	7, 27
enforce laws relating to employment of children,	7, 2
examine teachers,	4
examine teachers for schools in County Homes,	84
expend sum appropriated for Normal Schools,	15
appoint acting visitor or visitors for County Homes,	8
keep account of State aid to libraries,	8
appoint a Public Library Committee,	245
make annual report,	2
order sanitary changes in schoolhouses,	264
relieve towns from maintaining evening schools,	79
render accounts to Comptroller,	8, 9
control educational interests of state,	2
direct books to be used,	2
prescribe form of registers,	2
expend necessary sum to perform duties,	9
prepare outline of citizenship,	3, 41
determine number of pupils in Normal Schools,	13
apply for high school grant,	69
apply for high school conveyance grant,	73
appoint agents,	6, 7, 27
establish model schools at Normal Schools,	1
hold teachers' meetings,	2
approve high schools,	67
to be furnished with number and names of pupils attending high schools in towns other than those in which they reside,	69
test eyesight,	5
appoint an acting visitor at County Home schools,	8
appoint agent to be superintendent,	119
qualifications,	119
salary,	119
grant certificates to teachers,	195
Board of Relief, how constituted,	165
school visitors (see Visitors).	
Bonds, to be given by treasurer and collector of district,	150
Books and apparatus—	
shall be approved by town school committee,	107
by school visitors,	107
Boundary lines of districts,	124, 125

	Section
Boundary lines of districts, settlement of,	12
record of,	124
Boys, Connecticut School for,	274-277
Branches, taught in public schools,	38
evening schools,	74, 78
in which teachers must be examined,	104
Bridgeport, special act relating to schools,	page 86
Buildings, injuries to,	287
Care and reformation of children,	272-285
for what children intended,	272
commitment of children to homes,	273
boys, Connecticut school for,	274-277
when boy is under ten years of age,	275
United States court may commit boys,	276
boys to remain at school how long,	277
girls, Connecticut Industrial school for,	278-281
appeals,	282
fees,	283
costs,	284
Certificates, age,	24
penalty for false,	22
who may issue,	24
State board of education may investigate,	25
age may be recorded,	24
parent shall make oath to age of child,	24
fee for recording,	24
must be kept on file by employer,	24
when inconsistent record on school register,	25
when child has not attended school in this state,	24, 25
state board of education may grant,	25
parents shall make oath to facts,	25
parent shall exhibit evidence,	25
child not born in the United States,	24
legal protection to employer,	26
Certificates, teachers,	104, 194, 196
given by school visitors,	104, 194
by State Board of Education,	4, 195
must be accepted by school officers,	4
may be revoked,	66, 104, 194, 195
of high schools,	66
must be obtained by teacher,	196
Children, care and reformation of,	272-285
instruction of,	17
to be educated, at home or at school,	17
to attend school regularly and constantly when not employed,	17
under fourteen, employment of,	21
under fourteen, not to be employed in factories and stores,	23

	Section
Children, certificate of age of,	25
enumeration of,	202, 203
temporarily residing in district,	202
admission of non-resident to district schools,	156
in districts where there is no school, provision for,	223
dependent and neglected, provision for,	272
imbecile, provision for,	285
not to be employed in exhibitions, etc.,	286
not allowed in pool rooms,	294
City district, tax in,	221
Citizenship, duties of, taught,	3, 41
outline to be prepared by State Board of Education,	3, 41
Classification of school visitors,	95
town school committee,	177
Clerk of school district, compensation,	142
election of,	144
term of office,	144
must be sworn,	144
duties of,	136, 139, 149
to determine place of meeting when no committee,	135
to give notice of meeting when no committee,	136
to enumerate children if committee fail,	262
to report names of school officers to school visitors,	147
if district is in two towns notice must be sent to both secretaries,	147
penalty for failure to comply,	147
to furnish access to records,	151
Clothing, lack of, excuse for non-attendance,	18
Collector, election,	144
duties of,	149
to give bonds,	150
term of office,	144
Committee, high school, see high schools.	
town, see School Committee.	
district, see District Committee.	
in consolidated districts, see town School Committee,	176
library,	107
supervision district, see Supervision.	
Complaints, non-attendance,	18
Comptroller, to audit expenses of State Board of Education,	9
accounts of state library money,	8
accounts of normal schools,	15
accounts of agents,	27
accounts of public libraries,	252, 253
draw orders in favor of districts having a board of education,	62

	Section
Comptroller, to distribute income of school fund and annual state appropriation,	207
to draw orders in favor of town supporting evening schools,	77
to draw order for high school tuition fees,	69
to draw order for conveyance grant,	73
to withhold school dividend if hygiene not taught,	44
may make deduction from public money,	211
sue for misapplied money,	212
deduct forfeiture,	100
returns to,	108, 204, 207
Compulsory education,	17
Condemnation of land for school purposes,	193 (see 158-161)
Consolidation of districts,	173
towns may vote,	173
by ballot,	174
at annual meeting,	174
form of ballot,	174
method of procedure,	174
vote takes effect when,	175
pay expenses of schools,	185
committee, first,	176
subsequent,	177
election,	176
qualifications,	176
minority representation,	177
term of office,	177
number, how determined,	176
classification,	177
powers and duties,	179 and note.
adjustment of property and debts,	180
appraisement,	180
payment,	181
permanent funds, management of,	183
joint districts, notice of abolition of,	186
mode of paying debts,	188
collecting taxes,	189
libraries, school,	184
expenses, how paid,	185
abandonment after five years,	175
when takes effect,	191
districts, reimbursement of town for expenses,	190
town committee becomes Board of School Visitors,	192
effect of vote to reestablish,	191
condemnation of land for school purposes,	193 (see 158-161)
Constables, special, to arrest for truancy,	37
appointed by selectmen,	37

	Section
Constables, nominated by school visitors,	37
may arrest for disturbance of schools,	37
for disturbance of school meetings,	37
for damage to school property,	37
County Homes, schools in,	80-86
Conveyance (see Transportation).	
Crimes,	286-295
offenses against the person,	286
public property,	287, 288
public peace and safety,	289, 290
public policy,	291-295
Damages, assessment of, when taking land for site of school-house,	159, 160
Dependent and neglected children, homes, how provided,	272
Deposit fund, town,	230-239
income of paid to town treasury,	213
Derby School District, special act relating to schools,	page 87
Distribution of public money,	207
Districts, duties and powers,	123
how formed,	121
united,	121
altered,	121
dissolved,	121
divided,	122
are corporations,	123
powers, may be sued,	123
hold real estate,	123
hold personal property,	123
build schoolhouses,	123
establish schools,	123
purchase school apparatus,	123
maintain school library,	123
employ teachers,	123
pay wages,	123
lay taxes,	123
conduct schools,	123
boundary lines,	124
record of,	124
settlement of,	125
alteration or abolition of,	121
parts of districts,	121
disposition of funds,	129
notice,	126
consolidation of,	129
division of,	122
lying in two or more towns,	121
settlement of proportions of indebtedness of,	130
power of Superior Court in premises,	131
employment and payment of teachers by,	123

	Section
Districts, enumeration in,	171, 202
expenses to be paid by town,	217, 219
first meeting, how called,	49
formation, alteration, and dissolution,	121
notice of,	126
formation, alteration, and dissolution, appeal to Superior Court,	127
procedure,	128
funds and property on consolidation or division,	129
jurisdiction over, if lying in several towns,	133
may establish kindergarten schools,	39
may take land for site of schoolhouse,	158
may require bond of treasurer and collector,	150
may establish kindergarten,	39
meetings,	134, 170
when held,	134
where held,	135
notice of,	136
what to specify,	136
check list for voting in,	140
legal voters in,	137
penalty for illegal vote,	143
inmates of almshouse cannot vote,	138
conduct of,	139
adjournment,	140
registry list,	139
vote by ballot, how ordered and taken,	140
special, to vote by ballot,	141
may choose own moderator,	143
annual, for election of officers,	144
neglect to maintain school,	152
receive no State aid in such case,	152
officers,	144
names to be reported by clerk to school visitors,	147
records of,	124
penalty for refusing access to,	151
boundary lines,	124
situated in different towns, money how distributed,	226, 227
committee shall employ teachers when authorized,	105, 197
schoolhouse must be satisfactory to board of school visitors,	153
schoolhouse plan must be approved by board of school visitors,	154
site, how changed,	155
may be used for other purposes than school,	157
non-resident pupils in,	156
extra expenses,	224
incurred by,	224
formed from school society,	59
registry list,	139

	Section
Districts, school in, not kept according to law,	211
tax in city,	221
time of payment to,	219
voters in,	137, 138
warnings, power of Superior Court,	127
to receive no State or town money unless report made to school visitors,	153
nor unless a suitable schoolhouse provided,	153
under act of 1841,	132
joint, situated in different towns,	133
provision to be made for scholars when no school,	223
union of small,	223
District committee, election of,	144
must have a majority,	146
duties of,	170, 171
enumeration of children by,	202
to be reported to school visitors,	171
limitation of power,	172
must be resident of district,	144
names to be reported to State Board of Edu- cation,	110
in large districts, number of,	145
how chosen,	145
penalty for failure to call district meeting,	170
term of office,	144
in larger districts,	145
visitation of schools by,	170
vacancies filled by school visitors,	148
may call special meetings of abolished districts,	187
agent <i>ex officio</i> of district,	120, 169
powers and duties :	
give notice of meetings,	136, 170
special,	170
provide school rooms,	170
visit schools,	170
provide text-books,	170
suspend incorrigible pupils,	170
report to the board of school visitors,	171, 225
limitation of power to make contracts,	172
may employ teacher,	105, 197
shall not employ teacher beyond term of office,	105
majority required to elect,	146
vacancies in large districts, how filled,	145
Ecclesiastical society, land of, not to be taken for school- house,	161
Election of district officers, failure,	148
school officers,	254
educational purposes,	255

	Section
Employer must obtain certificate for children under sixteen, . . .	24
must be signed by registrar, town clerk, teacher, or custodian, . . .	24
keep on file certificate of age,	24
show certificate to the secretary or agent of the State Board of Education,	24
show certificate to the town school officers,	24
penalty for failure to have age certificate,	24
Employment of children under fourteen, forbidden during school hours,	21
penalty,	21
prohibited in certain establishments,	23
Employment of children in non-lawful occupations,	286
Enumeration of children, by district committee,	171, 202
in joint districts,	171
by school visitor or person appointed by school visitors,	202
by town school committee,	205
fees for,	202
form of return to school visitors,	203
correction of return,	204
certificate to Comptroller by school visitors,	204
penalty for refusing to give age of child,	206
in county homes,	82
Estimate, of cost of schools for each year by school visitors and selectmen,	215
Evening schools, towns may establish,	78
towns having ten thousand or more inhabitants must establish,	74
attendance compulsory at,	76
law as to, how enforced,	76
all three school visitors shall supervise,	75
returns to Comptroller,	77
branches,	74
petition for high school branches,	74
duties of school officers,	75
state grant to,	77
state grant to, method of obtaining,	77
number of sessions,	77
towns may be relieved from establishing, when,	79
report of to state board of education,	77
Examination, of teachers by school visitors,	104
State Board of Education,	4
town school committee,	179
board of education,	104
Excuses, legal, for non-attendance, lack of clothing,	18
mental or physical disability,	18

	Section
Exits from public buildings,	267
Expenses, of teachers' meetings,	2
schools in consolidated districts,	185
in city school districts,	221
of maintaining schools,	217, 219
estimates of,	215
in excess of appropriation,	219
Expulsion of pupils,	170
Eyesight, tests prepared by state board of education,	5
used by teachers when,	5
Factories, inspection of by school visitors or school committee,	28
Fees, of assessors of taxes,	165
magistrates on prosecution of vagrants,	34
school visitors, for enumeration of children,	202
officers, for arresting truants,	33
registrars for recording date of birth,	24
Fire escapes,	268
Flag, exercises to be held,	52
Flags, to be provided by selectmen,	51
penalty for not furnishing,	53
foreign not to be displayed,	295
penalty,	295
Forfeitures, for delay in making returns,	99, 100
making fraudulent certificate,	229
misapplication of school moneys,	212
neglect to support schools,	222
of clerk to furnish access to records, penalty,	151
report names of district officers to school visitors,	
penalty,	147
by selectmen for failure to provide flags,	53
if schools not kept according to law,	10
remitted by secretary of State Board of Education,	228
Form, of return of enumeration by a committee,	203
school visitor,	264
certificate of school visitors to comptroller,	207
Fraudulent certificates,	229
Funds, school, disposition of on alteration of districts,	129
disposition of on abolition of districts,	183
repeal of vote of abolition,	190
income of society or district,	214
town deposit fund,	213, 230, 239
permanent, treasurer to be elected,	54
Girls' Connecticut Industrial School (see Connecticut Industrial School for Girls),	278, 281
vagrant, committed to Connecticut Industrial School at request of parent or guardian,	281
procedure (see Truants).	

	Section
Governor shall designate arbor and bird day,	50
Graded schools, may be established,	123
Grant, high school,	67
amount of,	68
procedure for obtaining,	69
library, school,	200
public,	250
evening school,	77
state, on basis of enumeration,	207
average attendance,	208
method of payment,	210
Health,	263-271
officers, powers and duties,	270
town,	271
High school, subjects may be taught in evening schools,	74
town may establish,	64
committee of,	65
elected by ballot,	65
number,	65
tie,	65
vacancies, how filled,	66
may employ teachers when author- ized,	105, 197
duties of school visitors or town school committee,	97
, powers of school visitors or town school committee over,	66
shall superintend,	66
examine teachers,	66
give certificates,	66
visit schools,	66
revoke certificates,	66
State aid for library,	200
support of,	64
town not maintaining high school may pay tuition fees of children in non-local school, when,	67
tuition fees,	67
paid by town treasurer,	67
cost of conveyance to,	71
approved by state board of education for conveyance grant,	71
endowed, state board of education may examine,	70
state board of education may approve,	70
incorporated, state board of education may ex- amine,	70
state board of education may ap- prove,	70
Hygiene, examination in,	104
must be taught,	43
in normal schools,	43

	Section
Hygiene, not to be taught in high schools,	43
normal schools must teach,	43
penalty for failure to teach,	44
Imbeciles, school for,	285
Improvements, towns must be reimbursed for,	190
Incidentals, money raised to secure state aid for library,	200
expended for books for indigent pupils,	170
Industrial School for Girls, who may be sent to,	36, 281
what authority may commit,	281
Instruction of children,	17
agent to secure,	6
Irregularity of attendance,	17
Janitors, may be appointed constables by selectmen,	37
Joint board of school visitors and selectmen:	
action if expenditure exceeds appropriation,	219
action if expenses unnecessary and extravagant,	224
meeting of,	215
notify committees of estimated cost,	215
fix wages of teachers,	217
incidental expenses,	217
notify districts of estimates,	217
records of,	218
appropriation by to districts,	226
expenses of,	227
Justice of the Peace, prosecution of truants before,	32
Kindergarten schools, may be established,	39
who may attend,	39
Labor, child, see Employment.	
Law, school kept according to,	109, 211, 219
to be maintained, required by,	217
of higher order than is required by,	224
Leaving certificates,	19
granted by school officers,	19
Libraries, penalties for injuries to books,	288
school, account of state aid to,	8
committee,	107
duties,	107
establishment of,	123
expenses incurred by districts reckoned among	
incidental expenses,	200
selection of books for,	200
state aid to,	200
based upon actual attendance,	200
in consolidated districts,	184
supervision of, by school visitors, or town	
school committee,	97, 200

	Section
Libraries, school, joint board may appropriate money, . . .	201
town school committee may appropriate money, . . .	201
appropriation expended by committee, . . .	201
books and apparatus property of town, . . .	107, 201
public,	240-253
establishment,	240
appropriation to,	241
gifts to,	242
directors,	243
election of,	244
women eligible to board,	248
state grant to,	250
Library committee, Connecticut public, constitution of, . . .	245
expenses of,	245
duties,	246, 247
women eligible to,	248
reports to,	249
expenditure for free public libra-	
ries,	251
shall report to the governor,	246
state treasurer shall pay bills of,	252, 253
Maintenance of public schools in consolidated towns, . . .	185
Majority required to elect district officers,	146
Manchester, ninth district, special act relating to schools, . . .	p. 89
Manufactories, inspection of, by school officers,	28
Meetings, district (see District Meetings).	
penalty for disturbing,	290
Minors, not to loiter or play in billiard or pool rooms, . . .	294
Model primary schools, at normal schools,	16
Moderator, chosen in district meetings,	143
powers of,	256
penalty for neglect to make return,	91
Music, towns may direct school visitors or town school committee	
to employ teacher of,	42
salary of teachers,	42
towns shall pay salary,	42
Narcotics, effects of, taught,	43, 194
examination in,	104
Naugatuck, special act relating to schools,	p. 90
Neglected children (see Dependent Children).	
New Haven, special act relating to schools,	p. 91
New London, special act relating to schools,	p. 94
Normal School, annual appropriation,	12
state board of education shall maintain,	12
maintenance,	12
training schools, condition concerning,	12
agreement to establish au-	
thorized,	12

	Section
Normal School, number of pupils, rules concerning admission, .	13
tuition gratuitous,	13
persons admitted must declare intention to teach in state,	13
town school officers send names of suitable can- didates,	14
funds expended by state board of education, .	15
appointment of teachers,	15
account filed semiannually with comptroller, .	15
report to the governor annually,	15
model schools established by state board of edu- cation,	16
must teach hygiene,	43
Norwalk, special act relating to schools,	p. 95
Norwich, Falls district, special act relating to schools, .	p. 95
Greeneville district, special act relating to schools, .	p. 97
Notice, of district meeting,	136
proposition to form, alter, or unite school districts, .	126
abolition of district,	186
Oath, of clerk,	144
person enumerating children,	203
school visitors to returns,	204
may be administered by school visitors, all three, .	114
Offenses, against public property,	287, 288
policy,	291-295
peace and safety,	289, 290
the person,	286
health and safety,	263-271
Orange, Union School District of, special act relating to schools, .	p. 99
Parents, must cause children to attend,	17
must cause children to be instructed in certain subjects, .	17
must cause children over fourteen to attend when notified by town school officers,	19
must pay fee for recording age of child,	24
shall make oath to age of child,	24
shall supply evidence of age,	24
penalties for failure to instruct children,	18
false statement concerning age of child,	22
to be notified of hearing in truancy cases,	34
Paupers, what may vote in district meeting,	138
Penalties, for not instructing children under one's care, .	18
employment of children under fourteen during school hours,	21
employment of children under fourteen in factories and stores,	23
failure to have age certificates of children under 16, .	24
illegal employment of children,	26
false statement as to age of children by parents,	22

	Section
Penalties, refusal to give name and age of child,	206
delay in making returns,	99
illegal voting at district meetings,	143
refusing to accept school office or perform its duties,	144
failure to report names of district committees to school visitors,	147
refusing access to school records,	151
failure to call district meeting,	170
failure to support schools,	222, 225
fraudulent certificate by a school visitor or town school committee,	229
for selectmen's neglecting to provide flag,	53
for false testimony by women as to qualifications for voting,	260
injuries to schoolhouse,	287
employing children in exhibitions, etc.,	286
permitting minors in pool room,	294
interrupting schools,	289
Physiology and Hygiene, text-books,	43
instruction in,	43
teachers must pass examination in,	104, 194
penalty if not taught,	44
Plurality elects town officers,	88
Police, may arrest truants,	31
Police Court, prosecution of truants before,	30
Pool-rooms, minors not permitted in,	294
Private schools, attendance at,	20
must keep registers,	20
prescribed by state board of education,	20
subject to inspection by agent of state board of education,	20
must make reports and returns,	20
no financial report,	20
Probate Courts, may commit girls to Connecticut industrial school,	281
Property, how divided, in case of joint districts,	182
Public money, how drawn,	108
annual appropriation and distribution,	207
how paid when districts lie in several towns,	226
withheld if district has no schoolhouse,	153
district committee fail to report to school visitors,	225
misapplication of, penalty for,	212
Pupils, how admitted to Normal schools,	13, 14
disobedient may be suspended or expelled,	170
poor may have books provided,	170
non-resident, may be admitted to school when,	156
Records, of districts to be opened to inspection,	151

	Section
Records, pertaining to schools, to be preserved and trans-	
mitted,	113
of town, to contain district bounds,	49
district bounds,	124
town school committee,	99
board of school visitors,	99
Reform School, who may be sent to,	274, 275, 276
what authority may commit,	274, 276
Reformation, of children,	272-285
Registers, for schools, form of, prescribed by state board of	
education,	2
kept by teachers,	199
returned by teachers,	199
supplied to private schools,	20
Registrars of births, may issue certificate of age,	24
compensation,	142
of voters — duties of,	139
Registry lists, how prepared,	139, 140
compensation for preparing,	142
Report, to Governor by state board of education,	2
Secretary of state board of education, by agent,	6
school visitors,	99
by town school committee,	99
board of education,	61
school visitors, by acting visitors,	101
district committees,	171
towns, by secretary of board of visitors or town school	
committee,	99
towns, by school committees,	179
school visitors and selectmen,	217
districts by board of education,	59
libraries, to Connecticut Public Library Committee,	249
normal school to Governor,	15
on oath before school officers,	114
Returns (see Blanks).	
to Comptroller by district boards of education,	61
school visitors,	77, 108
form of,	204, 207
to be lodged with town treas-	
urers,	204
Returns, school visitors by district committee,	171, 202
correction of,	204
what included in,	108
public money withheld if returns not made,	225
Revocation of teachers' certificates,	104
Safety, public,	263-271
Salary of superintendent,	117
part to be paid by supervision district,	117
teachers, when to be paid,	219

	Section
Sanitation,	263-271
of schoolhouses,	264
penalty if inadequate,	265
Scholars, admission of nonresident,	156
indigent, may be furnished with books,	46, 170
returns of, between certain ages,	108
suspension or expulsion of,	170
Schools, branches taught in,	38
must be maintained,	38
how long annually,	38
open to children over five,	38
over four in certain cases,	38
neglect of district to keep,	152, 222
union of small,	223
penalty for disturbing,	289
when discontinued, provision for the children,	223
visitation of,	101
by committee,	170
kindergarten,	39
evening,	74, 78
for boys, truants may be committed to,	32
School books (see Text-Books).	
School committees, town,	179
meetings of, how called,	98
secretary, duties of,	99
appoint acting visitor,	101, 102
examine teachers,	104
cannot be employed as teacher,	106
approve library books and apparatus,	107
make returns of persons over four and under sixteen,	108
return to State Board of Education the names and addresses of teachers,	110
hear parents when school accommoda- tions not furnished,	47
select books for libraries,	200
make rules for management of books,	200
shall superintend high schools,	66
evening schools,	75
inspect factories,	28
may consent to attendance in non-local high schools,	67
may consent to conveyance grant,	71
may appoint superintendent,	115
may fix salary,	115
may organize supervision district,	116
may admit to school children over four,	38
may purchase and loan text-books to pupils,	45

	Section
School committees, town, may make regulations, . . .	45
may prescribe studies, . . .	38
must choose officers, . . .	97
must prescribe rules, . . .	97
must prescribe text-books, . . .	97
must superintend school libraries, . . .	97
must approve plans for schoolhouses, . . .	97
must superintend high and graded schools, . . .	97
must certify average number attending evening schools to Comptroller, . . .	77
must certify to Comptroller that schools have been kept according to law, . . .	207
must report to State Board of Education concerning evening schools, . . .	77
must report to town, . . .	99
secretary shall certify salary of superintendent to State Board of Education, . . .	117
may petition for superintendent, . . .	119
may prescribe supplementary books, . . .	111
may require children to be vaccinated, . . .	112
shall preserve books and documents, . . .	113
may administer oath, . . .	114
two-thirds vote of to change text-books, officers, . . .	111 97
School fund, distribution of income of, . . .	207
to districts lying in two or more towns, . . .	226
to towns forming single districts, . . .	169, 207
to districts formed from societies, . . .	62
Schoolhouse, authority of districts as to, . . .	123
is a public building, . . .	265
change of site of, . . .	155
fixing site for, . . .	155
must be kept to satisfaction of school visitors, . . .	153
penalty for injuring, . . .	287
entering, . . .	289
Schoolhouse, plans must be approved by school visitors, . . .	154
support withdrawn from districts having none, . . .	153
taking land for site, . . .	158, 159, 160
land of ecclesiastical society not to be taken, . . .	161
use of, out of school hours decided by district, . . .	157
to be provided with safe exits, . . .	268
to be kept clean and wholesome, . . .	263
to be well ventilated, . . .	263

School societies (see Societies, school).	
School visitors (see Visitors, school).	
School year, begins July 15, ends July 14,	216
length of term in weeks,	38
Selectmen, duties and powers,	49 and note, p. 26
to draw order on treasurer for payment of bills for text-books bought by acting visitor for indigent children,	46
hear appeal from town school officers,	48
may require school officers to make legal arrangements,	48
shall manage town property pertaining to schools,	49
cause boundary lines of districts to be recorded,	49
call first meeting in new district,	49
must approve commitment of truants,	32
may allow fees for arresting truants,	33
may appoint special constables to arrest truants,	37
must leave warning of town meeting with town clerk,	55
determine number of town school committee,	176
to furnish flag,	51
duties in connection with debts of district,	188
joint board with school visitors,	215
Sentence, suspension of,	18
Sheriffs, may arrest truants,	31
Site for schoolhouse, fixing,	155
appeal to superior court,	159, 160
taking land for,	158, 193
land of ecclesiastical society not to be taken for,	161
Small schools, discontinuance of,	223
School money, misapplication of,	212
Secretary of the board of visitors,	97, 99, 103
state board of education, how appointed,	1
may remit forfeitures in certain cases,	10
report to Comptroller list of delinquent towns,	II, 100
draw orders for library money,	200
furnish blanks and registers to private schools,	20
may inspect registers of private schools,	20
may inspect certificates of age,	24
may investigate age of children,	25
Societies, ecclesiastical, land of, may not be taken for site of schoolhouse,	161
school, transfer of property and obligations,	56
records of,	57
property of,	58, 60
debts and obligations,	56
organized under the act of 1855, become school districts,	59
choose board of education,	59
duties and powers of districts so organized,	59

	Section
Societies, school, apportionment of public money to, . . .	62
board of education of,	61
Special acts relating to towns, Ansonia,	p. 85
Bridgeport,	p. 86
Derby,	p. 87
Manchester, Ninth district,	p. 89
Naugatuck,	p. 90
New Haven,	p. 91
New London,	p. 94
Norwalk,	p. 95
Norwich, Falls district,	p. 95
Greenville district,	p. 97
Orange, Union school district of,	p. 99
Waterbury,	p. 100-103
Statistics, town school committee,	99
board of school visitors,	99
Studies, to be taught in public schools,	38
Superintendent of schools,	102, 115
how appointed,	102
duties,	102
compensation, fixed by the town,	102, 103
salary of,	115
duties of,	115
majority vote to elect,	115
Superintendent, employed by supervision committee,	116
salary,	117
eligibility,	118
Supervision district, how organized,	116
Supervision of schools,	115-119
Supplies, free,	45
Superior Court, appeal to, from proceedings relating to formation, etc., of school districts,	125
proceedings to take land for sites of school-houses,	159
proceedings in case of consolidation of joint districts,	182
Support of schools,	202-209
high schools,	64
evening schools,	77
four-mill tax,	209
Support of schools, forfeiture for neglect by town,	222
Suspension from school,	170
Taxes, collectors of,	144, 149, 150
districts may levy,	123
by city districts,	221
assessors,	164, 168
school districts,	123
on what assessment list laid,	168, note 1

	Section
Taxes, school district, mode of assessment,	162, 168
of real estate lying partly in and partly out of a district,	164
omission from town list,	166
clerical omissions corrected,	167
owned by town,	163
board of relief,	165
deductions for indebtedness,	165
change of title after completion of grand list,	167
abolished districts,	188
selectmen shall collect,	189
town for high schools,	64
equalization in consolidated districts,	180
four mills for support of schools,	209
Teachers, certificates of,	104
necessary to employment,	196
revocation,	104
duty to keep registers,	199
if not kept, cannot receive wages,	199
duty to obtain certificates,	196
employment of by school visitors,	40, 105
district committees,	197
districts,	123
board of education,	59, 197
town committee,	179, 197
high school committee,	65, 197
dismissal of, by town committee,	179
wages of, how paid,	219
when to be paid,	219, 220
examination of,	59, 104, 179, 194
State Board of Education,	4, 195
school visitors,	194
boards of education,	61
town committee,	179
high schools, examination of,	66
certificates of,	66
Term of office, of district committees,	144
in larger districts,	145
Term of office, town committees,	177
members of State Board of Education,	1
school visitors,	95
Term of school, children must attend during,	17
Text-books, free,	45
State Board of Education may direct what shall be used in State,	2
change of,	2, 111

	Section
Text-books, on physiology and hygiene,	43
towns may purchase for free distribution,	45
committee must supply indigent scholars,	170
supplementary reading may be prescribed,	111
purchased by the town,	111
to be furnished to indigent children by acting visitor,	46
Tie in election of school visitors,	96
Tobacco, sale of to minors,	292
use by minors,	293
Town clerk, to certify election of school visitors to Secretary of State,	89
Teachers may issue certificate of age,	24
cannot be school visitor or member of town school committee,	106, 198
of music,	42
in County Homes, how examined and appointed,	84
Teachers' meetings,	2
Temporary homes, schools in, county commissioners may establish,	83
employ and pay teachers,	84
expense of paid by county,	80, 81
children, how enumerated,	82
schools open as in districts,	83
employment and payment of teachers,	84
books and apparatus,	84
examination of teachers,	84
certificates for teachers,	84
acting visitor,	84
apportionment of expense between town and county in certain cases,	85
expense when town maintains school,	86
Towns, must furnish school accommodations,	47
by transportation or otherwise,	47
procedure when town refuses or neglects,	47
hearing by school visitors,	47
appeal,	48
consolidation of districts of,	173
districts lying in different, jurisdiction over,	133
expenses of,	226
Towns may abolish school districts,	173
vote how taken,	174
direct that teachers may be employed by school visitors,	40
direct that teachers of music be employed by school visitors or town school committee,	42
establish high schools,	64
and choose committee therefor,	65
establish evening schools,	74, 78

	Section
Towns may form, alter, unite, and dissolve school districts, . . .	121
make regulations concerning truants, . . .	29
appoint truant officers, . . .	30
take land for school purposes, . . .	193
elect treasurer of permanent school funds, . . .	54
must maintain schools 36 weeks, . . .	38
unless average attendance be	
eight or less, . . .	38
pay expenses of district schools, . . .	38, 219
exception if city in	
town limits, . . .	221
pay high school tuition fee, when, . . .	67
be reimbursed by State in part for high school	
tuition fee, . . .	68
pay transportation in certain cases, . . .	71
may receive high school conveyance grant, . . .	72
establish kindergarten, . . .	39
vote free text-books, . . .	45
Town clerk may issue certificate of age, . . .	24
Town school officers:	
eligibility, sex no disqualification for school	
office, . . .	92
vacancies, how filled, . . .	93
selectmen may fill vacancies in	
certain cases, . . .	93
elected by ballot, . . .	87
when appointed, . . .	87
number of, . . .	87
change of number of, . . .	87
plurality shall elect except when otherwise	
provided, . . .	88
return of election, . . .	89
official term, . . .	90
penalty for refusing to accept or perform	
duties, . . .	91
Training department of normal schools, . . .	12
Transportation of children, . . .	47, 223
high school, paid by town, . . .	71
Treasurer, school district, election of, . . .	144
to give bonds, . . .	150
term of office, . . .	144
duties of, . . .	149
town school funds, . . .	54
town deposit fund, . . .	87
Truants, towns may make by-laws concerning, . . .	29
impose penalties, . . .	29
may be arrested without warrant, . . .	31
committed to Connecticut School for Boys, . . .	32
prosecution of, . . .	29-35
fees for arresting, . . .	33

	Section
Truants may be arrested by special constables,	37
warning and hearing,	34
judgment may be suspended,	35
parent or guardian to be notified,	34
Truant officers,	30
town and city officers may appoint under by-law,	30
must present written statement of arrest,	33
Tuition at Normal School gratuitous,	13
fees, high school,	67
to meet extra expenses of high or graded schools,	224
Union districts, under act of 1841,	132
of small districts,	223
scholars to be provided for,	223
Vacancies, in State Board of Education,	1
district committees,	148
boards of school visitors,	95
in town school committee,	179
Vaccination of school children,	266
may be paid for by the town in some cases,	112
Vagrant girls,	36
arrest of,	36
Vagrants, regulations and by-laws concerning,	29
Ventilation of schoolhouse,	263, 264
Visitors, school, officers,	97
compensation,	103
classes,	95
election,	87
manner of election,	96
election to be certified to Secretary of State,	89
number,	95
meetings, how called,	98
organization,	97
secretary, duties of,	99
duty to give certificate to Comptroller that schools have been kept according to law,	207
certify to Comptroller concerning evening schools,	77
give certificate to selectmen that schools have been kept according to law,	109, 219
report names of teachers and district committees to State Board of Education,	110
make estimate to towns of cost of schools,	215, 217
make complaint to board of health when sanitary condition of schoolhouse is unsatisfactory,	264

	Section
Visitors, school, duty to regulate libraries,	97, 200, 201
superintend high schools,	66, 97
may appoint acting visitor not of their number,	102
may give written consent to attendance in non-local high school,	67
joint duties with selectmen,	201, 215, 217, 226
penalty for fraudulent certificate of,	229
power to administer oath,	114
admit nonresident pupils,	156
change sites of schoolhouses in certain cases,	155
open schools in districts neglecting to keep one,	152
duty to require vaccination of children,	112
change text-books,	111
prescribe supplementary reading,	111
powers superseded in districts having board of education,	61
school committee to be board of visitors if union system is abandoned,	192
duties and powers,	97, 104, 105
to approve plans for schoolhouses,	97
examine teachers,	104
of high schools,	66
sign teachers' certificates,	194
give certificates to teachers,	104
of high schools,	66
revoke teachers' certificates,	104
of high schools,	66
inspect factories,	28
employ teachers when authorized, 40, 105, 197 of music,	42
make arrangements for children to at- tend school when there is no school in their district,	223
to superintend evening schools,	75
report concerning,	77
approve of the union of small schools,	223
make returns of enumeration to Comp- troller,	108
report to town,	99
purchase text-books for free distribu- tion if so directed,	45
may admit to school children under five,	38
appoint acting visitor (see Acting Visi- tors),	101
appoint superintendent,	115
may fix salary,	115
organize supervision district,	116

	Section
Visitors, school, duty to consent to conveyance grant, . . .	71
prescribe studies,	38
hear parents when school accommodations not furnished,	47
report to State Board of Education concerning evening schools,	77
examine teachers,	104
cannot be employed as teachers,	106, 198
approve library books and apparatus,	107
secretary shall certify salary of superintendent to State Board of Education,	117
superintend high and graded schools,	97
prescribe rules,	97
prescribe text-books,	97
petition for superintendent,	119
approve books and apparatus,	107
appoint high school committee,	66
preserve books and documents,	113
nominate special constables to arrest truants,	37
select books for libraries,	200
make rules for management of books,	200
secretary of, duties in relation to state grant,	210
vacancies, how filled,	95
Visitation of schools,	101
schoolhouse to be visited,	101
register to be inspected,	101
library examined,	101
studies investigated,	101
by district committee,	170
Voters, legal, in district meetings,	137, 138
list of, how made out,	139
Wages of teachers, paid by districts,	123
when payable,	219, 220
certificate necessary to,	196
Warnings of town, city, borough, and other meetings,	55
district meetings, how given,	136
what to specify,	136
Waterbury, special act relating to schools,	p. 100-103
Weeks of school, number of,	38
Women, are eligible to certain offices,	248
may vote for school officers,	257, 259
registration of,	260
separate voting lists,	258
"women's ballots,"	262
names to be put on list "to be made,"	258
to qualify in same manner as men,	258, 260
to have separate ballot-box,	262

	Section
Women, penalty for false testimony,	260
Wire, barbed, prohibited near schoolhouse,	269
Year, school,	216
length of,	38





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